The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897. NO. 18

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly AM.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23		11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43	2.33	*5,53	9.23		3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Absurd Medical Beliefs.

"Nine out of ten people believe," said a surgeon, "that the eye can be taken out for repairs, just like the works of a watch, and again replaced in the socket precisely as it was before. A moment's reflection ought to show anyone how impossible this would be. As a matter of fact, the eye is held in place by no fewer than six taut muscles, and, in order to turn it out of the socket, at least four of these would have to be cut through. Besides, it is connected with the brain by a thick nerve which cannot be stretched, and it is also connected with the inside of the skull by blood-vessels, and if these were cut they could never be reunited. Perhaps a time will come when a dead man can be restored to life; but you may feel perfectly sure that the removal and restoration of the eye is a surgical feat that will never be performed.

"Another extraordinary popular belief is that respecting the nature of a common cold. You will hear the most intelligent men saying that it is due to an excess of cold inside your body, and they will advise you to use a mustard plaster "to draw out the cold." In reality the cold is simply an excess of heat inside, and the mustard plaster is intended to draw out the heat. What happens when you get a cold is that the cooling of the outside of the body squeezes the blood vessels and forces a lot more blood into the lungs than they can accommodate. They become regularly flooded and gorged, and the result is really a fever, though we call it a cold.

"It seems a small thing to make a mistake about the value of beef tea to a sick man; but I can assure you that hundreds of lives have been lost through the popular error that beef tea is a nourishing food. It is nothing more than water in which the pleasant and stimulating salts of the beef are dissolved, and has the same effect as a mixture of whisky and China tea. But it has scarcely a particle of nutriment, and both doctors and public have starved to death more people than I'd like to state through believing that it has.

"Very similar is the belief that an egg is as good as a pound of meat. If you feed yourself on eggs according to this absurd theory, you will simply shrivel up into skin and bone. The real value of an egg is its weight in good beef; so that it would take eight eggs of the average size to supply the place of a pound of meat.

"Then there is the universal fallacy about the liver. I dare say that a million of money is spent every year on the livers of Great Britain, and about nine hundred thousand of that sum does harm instead of good. The liver is subject to about one hundred diseases, and the cure for any one of these may intensify any other of the ninety-nine. To take one case as an example, the liver may be making too much bile, or it may be making too little. Obviously, the remedy for one of these disorders would make the other worse than ever. So that when a person recommends something as being "good for the liver," just think that it may be good for his liver, but not for yours.

"Women are far worse than men in their beliefs about the body and its ailments. I am quite sure that out of every one hundred children who die under one year old fifty are actually killed through the mother's belief that food is not nourishing unless it is solid. They don't understand that milk has an immense amount of solid matter dissolved in it, as sugar is dissolved in water; and so they give the unfortunate children cornflour and bread, which they can no more digest than they could digest iron nails. The result is a short life of misery and then death, while those of us who manage to survive are made martyrs to dyspepsia all our days.

"Many beliefs are merely absurd without being dangerous. Hair, for instance, is composed of almost the same material as the finger nails, and it is perfectly dead. Cutting the ends of it cannot possibly make it grow, although it does prevent the hair from splitting up, nor can the hair become white in a night, no more than a wig. When novelists, too, by the way, describe a person's hair as standing on the end they speak of a phenomenon that is perfectly impossible. Many of the lower animals have little muscles attached to the hairs by which they can erect them; but human beings have no such muscles, nor any other means of making the hair stand on end except their hands or a comb and brush.

"By the way, in spite of the teachings of Polar explorers, most people think that a little alcohol is the best thing in the world to keep the cold out. On the contrary, its only effect is to let the heat of the body escape, and nothing is more dangerous than the habit of taking a drop of whisky when starting on a cold journey."

The Blue Laws of Connecticut.

The blue laws of Connecticut were so called because they were printed on blue-tinged paper. These are some of them.

No one shall be a free man or have a vote unless he is converted and a member of one of the churches allowed in the dominion.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for electing magistrates or any other officer.

No food nor shelter shall be offered to a heretic.

No one shall cross the river on the Sabbath but an authorized clergyman.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting day.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset Saturday.

Whoever wears clothing trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above one shilling a yard shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the Selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall be fined £5.

No one shall eat mince pies, play cards, dance or play any instruments of music except the drum, trumpet or jewsharp.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents. Five pounds penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

How to Succeed.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the rights of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others with equal abilities fail to do. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how much men are able to win for self-respect and usefulness who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning point of success in practical life. People will not, in the long run, have about them persons who make themselves offensive, and they yield position and influence quickly and gracefully to persons who make themselves useful in a genial way. This is the point where friends are at once most forgiving and most exacting. They will overlook great neglects if they can be assured of the loving heart behind the outward sight; but the moment you do rude things in a rude spirit and with personal coldness and selfishness the friendship is severed. This is why the best friends make the bitterest enemies. It may be set down as a rule that one can never afford not to be a gentleman. It is best to learn this rule early and practice it late. It is not well to say mean things of another, because in most cases you will have to take back all in bitterness of heart when he does you an unexpected favor. It is not wise to treat anyone brusquely, because you cannot always judge a bird by the feathers it has on. It is not well to look down on anybody, because the time may come when he may look down on you. There is a certain selfhood in every one that should be respected. We have no right to infringe upon it. It is not morality, it is not a mere conventional rule; it is something in the nature of things, that you should always show a delicate regard for others. One who does not fail here is never known utterly to fail elsewhere.—*Ex.*

Why the Chickens Died.

From the Christian at Work.

A professor at one of our universities is the subject of a queer anecdote. Last winter he was married and went to housekeeping outside town. This spring he thought he would add a few hens to his stock; he already had a dog. He set a couple of hens and in good time had two large broods of chickens. He was very proud of them, but in a week or so the fowls began to die. The professor called in a neighbor to look at the chickens and offer advice. They were certainly a dilapidated lot of chickens that the neighbor viewed. They were thin and apparently without ambition.

"What do you feed them?" asked the neighbor after a brief survey.

"Feed them?" responded the professor, as though he didn't hear right. "Why, I don't feed them anything. I thought the old hens had enough milk for them.

—"Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Miss Uptodate Accepts.

Isabel (in a tantalizing mood)—But if I should marry you, think of all the things I should have to do! I should have to be good all the time.

The handsome young minister—As if you could be any better!

Isabel—And that isn't all. I should have to go to church regularly.

The handsome young minister—I hope so.

Isabel—Twice a day, perhaps?

The handsome young minister—(Perhaps, occasionally.

Isabel—And I should have to teach a Sunday school class.

Handsome young minister—Not necessarily.

Isabel—Oh, I should! And sing in the choir. And be president of the sewing society.

The handsome young minister gravely)—I had hoped that, if you cared for me, such duties as might present themselves to you as my wife might—might——

Isabel—And stand ready any time to play the organ at Sunday school and prayer meetings.

The handsome young minister (sadly)—I had hoped——

Isabel—And temperance bands of hope among the children, and concerts in aid of the South Sea Island heathen.

The handsome young minister (pale and rigid)—I regret extremely that I have forced you to the inconvenience of explaining your objections so fully. I will bid you——

Isabel—Wait a minute.

The handsome young minister—Will bid you good morning.

Isabel—No, you won't. I hadn't finished. I was going to say that if you'll let me take a course of instruction at a gymnasium——

The handsome young minister—What?

Isabel—And buy me some dumb bells and paralell bars and Indian clubs and a punching bag—so that I can get into fit condition to undertake it all, you know——

The handsome young minister—I don't understand——

Isabel (with her arms around his neck)—And give me Thursday afternoons off and every other Sunday, why, I—I'll be awfully pleased, dear, to marry you!—

Unconscious Humor.

From the Cleveland Leader.

"What are you laughing at?" said a man with chin whiskers to a youth who stood beside him at the corner of Superior and Seneca streets yesterday morning.

"I'm laughing at what you said to that man who just shook hands with you," the boy replied.

The man thought for a moment and then said:

"I don't remember saying anything funny to him."

"Oh, you didn't know it was funny."

"Well, what was it, anyway?"

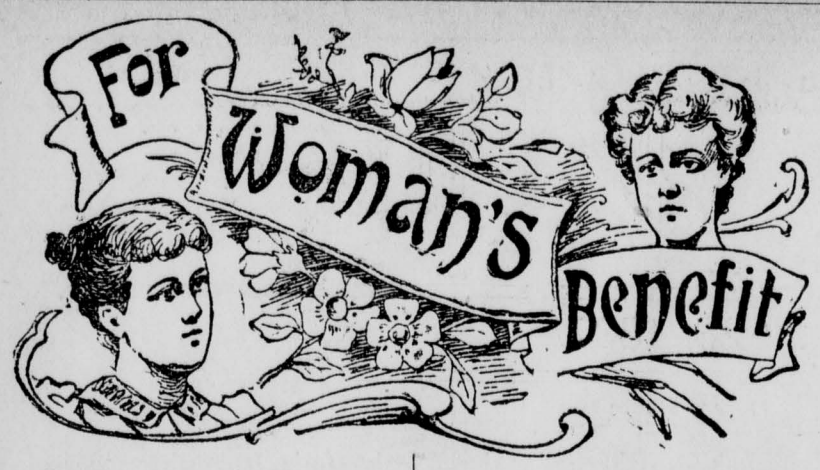
"When he came up to you and asked if you didn't know him, you said: 'Your name is familiar, but I swear I can't recall your face.'"

Then the man with the whiskers got mad and said it was "a blamed lie."

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, August 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Buffalo and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 21 to 23, and good to return not earlier than August 24 nor later than August 31, 1897. 2t



Her Feet Are Getting Bigger.

Outdoor exercise has not only made girls' feet larger, but has tended to make girls larger and stronger in every way. Girls cannot cramp their feet in tight boots and enjoy athletics. It is said by one why knows a good deal about such matters that at dances you don't see nearly as many dainty feet as you used to.

Mackintosh for Bicycle.

Hardy English girls who do not mind wet weather have devised a mackintosh to wear awheel. It is short, just barely reaching the knees, and has no sleeves, so as to leave the arms full play. It is finished with a high storm collar that can be turned up about the ears, and in this garment, an Alpine hat and a short skirt, the British Angelina is prepared to face all weathers.—St. Louis Star.

A Convenient Belt.

A convenient form of ribbon belt, that is always ready to put on without any pinning or tying, is made of two lengths of ribbon laid in folds. The ribbons cross at each side and form a point in the front and back. To make this belt, take three whalebones five inches long, and two lengths of ribbon, each a little longer than the waist measure. Sew one whalebone across the middle of each ribbon forming the back of the girdle. Cross the ribbons where they would come to the sides when around the waist, and sew whalebones to each end, forming a point in front like that at the back. Sew four hooks and eyes on the front whalebones, and the belt is ready to put on at a moment's notice. Narrow ribbon should be put on to hide the bones in front and back.

A Great Woman Explorer.

Mrs. S. W. R. Gage, the daughter-in-law of the secretary of the treasury, has set out on a 5000-mile trip into the Arctic region, and intends to spend a winter in the frozen North. There is one other woman in the party. Mrs. Gage's husband is a member of the North American Trading and Transportation company, with interests in Alaska. She has argued that if it be possible for men to go into the Yukon country and survive the hardships and privations incident to the trip, a woman could do the same. And so she is now well on the way to St. Michael's Island in the Bering sea, from which point a 2200-mile ride by boat on the Yukon river lies before she reaches Circle City.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Wisconsin's Way.

Matthew Wadley, a nineteen-year-old Chicago crook, was captured in Milwaukee the other day by two young women and literally dragged a mile through the leading business streets of the city to the central police station. As Misses Frances Palmer and Tillie Patzke were walking along one of the lanes at Lake park, a young man snatched a gold watch from one of them and made off with it. The young women reported the robbery to the police, and were told that they had better call on the jeweler who sold the watch and get its number. As they were crossing Grand avenue bridge on the way to the jeweler's, they met the man who had taken the watch and both of them immediately pounced upon him and brought him back in triumph to the central police station. The crook struggled hard to get away, but the women were too much for him.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sewing in the Schools.

Says a New York paper: "A few years from now," says Mrs. Annie L. Jessup, supervisor of sewing in the public schools, "there will be fewer heads hanging out of tenement house windows. The owners of those heads will have found something better to do, and will be doing it. Now a majority of the women of the tenement districts know absolutely nothing about making or keeping in repair the clothing of their families. They buy for themselves and their children cheap, ready-made underclothing, which is filled with lime, and the first time the garments are washed they go into holes and are worn in that condition until they almost drop off. Many of the little girls who are now learning to sew in the public schools will some time be mothers, and they will know how to make their homes more comfortable than did their mothers, being able to make and repair clothing for their families, and having a knowledge of textures which will enable them to live more economically, and of combinations of color, which will better their appearance and increase their self respect.

"The work in this department is educational. Many of the lessons received in other departments are here put into practice. The growth of cotton, wool, flax and silk, the countries from which they are obtained, the different textile fabrics made from each, methods of spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing, the quality and quantity required for different garments, are all subjects which are considered from the beginning to the end of the course."

The Hostess of Burgoyne.

At the time when Burgoyne surrendered he and his staff were received at the home of General Schuyler by his wife. She entertained them as if they were guests. Burgoyne himself, overcome by her kindness, when he thought of the destruction of their country place, which had been done by his order, tried to murmur his thanks and apologies, but Catherine Schuyler graciously passed his words by. When he repeated them to the general he was told that "such was the fortune of war." Twenty covers daily were laid for the "guests," and after their return to England they sung the praises of Philip Schuyler and his wife to all. One of the guests was a Hessian, and his child, speaking in German to his mother one day asked: "Is this the house papa was to have when we came to America?" His mother flushed as she saw that Mrs. Schuyler understood the language, and tried to apologize, but again the perfect lady showed her breeding, and the guest was made to feel at home.

The Tory papers made great sport of Mrs. Schuyler for her loyalty to the colonies, one paper declaring that she even insisted upon thirteen hairs being left upon her husband's bald pate, so that she could twist them into one, as the thirteen colonies were to be. But Catherine Schuyler was content. She could afford to look down and be benignant.

She died before her husband, and her loss and that of his son-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, in his tragic affair with Burr, so wore upon his heart that General Schuyler soon followed his wife, who is still remembered as the gentlewoman of the revolution, for hers was the gentleness of power.—Chicago Record.

Fashion Notes.

It is styiish to wear the hair quite high, but this is most becoming to quite youthful necks.

Old Highland cairngorm brooches make odd and striking clasps for belts, and can be set with all kinds of old loose gems from broken rings, earrings, etc.

Shoulder capes in the extreme summer styles are little more than very wide fluffy collars. They are made of lace or other thin or semi-transparent summer materials, and elaborately trimmed with jet and edging.

The velvet costume is much liked, and most well dressed women like to own one. To be in most perfect style it is made with satin collar, cuffs, revers and sometimes there is an extra vest with a turned over collar.

All shades of silk and all manner of shot combinations are used for sunshades. The Geisha parasol, with chiffon frothing out from the interior, makes one think of baskets of flowers, so vivid and floral is the foam of color.

Emerald green suede belts are offered as a novelty with which to enliven white and ecru duck and other outing suits. These belts are two inches wide and have nickeled harness buckles. With them the necktie and hat must correspond. Mechanical contrivances for adjusting hat bands in a moment are for sale at notion counters.

Veils are more alluring and picturesque than ever. Some are made of white Russian net as frail as a cobweb, which, however, supports delicate spots of black chenille, to enhance the luster of the complexion. White veils, by the way, are said to be trying to the sight, while coarse veils of hard net are likely to rub the points off the eyelashes.

One sometimes sees velvet dresses with the seams piped with contrasting color, but this is a fashion that never lasts for any length of time. Velvet is a material with which one cannot afford to be frivolous. A piping or a cord in the seam of a velvet skirt, while it may have fashion to back its claims, is not artistic, and is very often not in good taste.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 1.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Ministry in Corinth," Acts xviii., 1-11—Golden Text: I Cor. iii., 11—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

1. "After these things Paul departed from Athens and came to Corinth." He is still led and controlled by the Spirit, and if the Spirit had not now wanted him in Corinth He would not have suffered him to go (chapter xvi., 6, 7). Thus also we may know His way for us. If we are honestly living unto Him who has bought us to be set apart for Himself, then wherever He would have us to go the door will be open and the way plain, and where He does not want us He will close the door and hinder us from going.

2. "And found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla." Then, as now, the Jews were made to move on. They had chosen Cæsar instead of their Messiah, and instead of rest, which Christ would have given them, they have been to this day driven hither and thither and persecuted in many lands. It is written, "I will command and I will sift (or cause to move) the house of Israel among all nations." It is also written, "He that scattered Israel will gather him," and, again, "I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land which I have given them, saith the Lord thy God" (Amos ix., 9, 15; Jer. xxxi., 10).

3. "And because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought, for by their occupation they were tentmakers." Paul loved, when possible, to earn his own bread, and he often testified that he did so that he might not be a burden to any of them (I Thess. ii., 9; II Thess. iii., 8). He said to the elders of the church at Ephesus, "Yea, ye yourselves know that these hands have ministered unto my necessities and to them that were with me (Acts xx., 34).

4. "And he reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." He would talk on the same lines as at Thessalonica, showing from the Scriptures that Israel's Messiah had to suffer and die and arise from the dead before He could be the immortal man on David's throne who had been foretold, and that Jesus of Nazareth had fulfilled every prediction concerning the sufferings and death and resurrection, and would certainly in due time fulfill every prediction concerning the kingdom and the glory (Acts xvii., 2, 3; iii., 21). The church of to-day seems to think that many so called attractions are necessary to hold and win the people, but it is a fearful mistake. The gospel of God concerning His Son Jesus Christ our Lord is enough.

5. "And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia Paul was pressed in the Spirit (R. V. constrained by the word) and testified to the Jews that Jesus was the Christ." He had left these two brethren at Beren when he had gone to Athens (chapter xvii., 13-15). But now they have joined him, and he must have been somewhat comforted by their coming. Paul knew what sorrows were, and he knew what real comfort was, and it is from the heart that he speaks of God as "the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort" (II Cor. i., 3).

6. "Your blood be upon your own heads. I am clean. From henceforth I will go unto the gentiles." This he said as they opposed him with blasphemy, for our Lord Jesus had taught that if the message of His servants was not received the servants were to wipe the dust off their feet as a testimony against them and pass on to those who would hear. When the gospel is faithfully preached, the messengers are unto God a sweet savor of Christ in them that are saved and in them that perish (II Cor. ii., 15).

7. "And he departed thence and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus, one that worshiped God, whose house joined hard to the synagogue." So when one door is closed another opens, and whether it be just next door, as in this case, or across the street, or in some other city or town, or in some other land, the Spirit of God will lead His people, and they have only to follow where He leadeth, with no desire but to be controlled by Him and to please Him.

8. "And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house, and many of the Corinthians, hearing, believed and were baptized." Crispus was one of the very few whom Paul baptized with his own hand (I Cor. i., 14-16), for he said that preaching the gospel was his commission rather than baptizing, not that he in any way made light of ordinances, but he emphasized that salvation depends wholly upon believing or receiving Christ and not upon any or all of the ordinances. Neither baptism nor joining the church nor taking the communion can save or help to save a soul, but salvation is through the finished work of Christ alone without any possible addition.

9. "Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace." He said to the Corinthians in his first epistle, "I was with you in weakness and in fear and in much trembling" (I Cor. ii., 3), so that there was some occasion for this special visit from his blessed Master and for this encouraging "Be not afraid." The eyes of the Lord are ever upon His people, for their good and to show His strength on their behalf (II Chron. xvi., 9). If necessary, He will send Gabriel or even a host of angels on our behalf.

10. "For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city." It would seem that there were much disturbance and probably threats of violence to the person of Paul. Of these he would not be afraid, for he had already been scourged and imprisoned and stoned to death, but as the Spirit had recently been leading him on from city to city he might naturally think, in the light of recent leadings, that he was again to move on; hence the Lord's special visit and message to him. As parallel passages for our own strength and encouragement note Ex. iii., 12; iv., 12; Joshua i., 5; Judge vi., 16; Isa. xli., 10, 13; Jer. i., 8, 19; Hag. i., 13; ii., 4; Gen. xv., 1; Math. xxviii., 20. The Lord's own "I am with you; fear not," is full of mighty comfort.

11. "And he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them." He had but one theme, Jesus Christ of Nazareth, His life, death, resurrection and coming glory, but one book, the Scriptures, and but one power, the Holy Spirit. Compare Acts xxiv., 14; xxvi., 22; xxvii., 31; then see I Cor. ii., 1-5. The Spirit will guide us when to go, and when to stay, and how long to stay. He will give us the words to speak, and He will do all the work convincing of sin and righteousness and judgment. It is ours to be fully under His control for the glory of God.—Lesson Helper.

The Smallest Expedition.

The smallest military expedition ever sent out on a pacific errand is at present engaged in completing the survey of the River Bamba. It consists of a single soldier, a Corporal of the Royal Engineers.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Data in the Treasury Department show that importers saved millions in duties by rushing in goods in advance of the signing of the Dingley Tariff law.

It was reported that Germany had made a protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and has approached Japan to aid her, in vain.

The President nominated Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania, members of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the President to investigate restrictions placed by foreign countries upon the importation of tobacco from the United States,

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	52	22	.707	Philadel.	37	42	.468
Cincinnati	48	25	.658	Chicago	35	44	.443
Baltimore	48	26	.649	Louisville	34	44	.436
New York	44	30	.595	Brooklyn	32	43	.427
Cleveland	42	33	.560	W'shing'n	29	46	.387
Pittsburg	35	39	.473	St. Louis	17	60	.221

There is a plague of mosquitoes in and around New York City that can be compared only to the plague of flies in Egypt.

Miss Alice Barrett, who was reported to have been killed by a thunderbolt in Boston, Mass., was killed by a pistol shot, supposed to have been fired by herself.

John Phelps, aged twenty-eight years, a clerk, and his wife, aged seventeen, were instantly killed by a train at Utica, N. Y. They were seen struggling before the train struck them, and it is thought the man intended to cause the death of his wife and himself.

The Spring House at Richfield Springs, N. Y., was burned, and the guests, among whom was Mayor Strong, of New York City, had to flee for their lives.

Brokers and importers at the Custom House, New York City, cheered the captains of the Paris and the Umbria, who arrived on time with big cargoes intended for entry before the new Tariff law went into effect. Captain Santelli, of La Touraine, who reached the Custom House too late, was hissed.

Professor Libbey and his party succeeded in scaling the Enchanted Mesa in New Mexico.

The jury, which has been investigating the Melzingah dams disaster, returned to Coroner Bevier a verdict, holding the Matteawan and Fishkill (N. Y.) Water Company responsible.

Frank Schilling, a non-union painter of New York City, has been out of work for seventeen weeks, and his child, about one year old, starved to death.

United States Judges in Maryland handed down two decisions favorable to the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Tacoma (Wash.) woman, who until lately took in washing, struck a claim worth $250,000 in the Klondike.

Federal marshals arrested twenty-five tramps who insisted upon riding free on trains in Nebraska.

Dr. Andrews resigned the Presidency of Brown University rather than agree to the request of the Trustees and forbear giving utterance to his views in favor of silver.

Governor Black, of New York, refused District Attorney Olcott's request for a special term of court to retry the Tobacco Trust officers.

The Casino Summer Theatre Building at Paducah, Ky., was burned. The fire originated on the stage. Six hundred people were panic-stricken and about two hundred were injured. Three children were missing, and it is supposed that they perished in the flames.

George Remps, sixteen years old, was killed by lightning in the storm at Upper Lehigh, Penn. He was with his mother at the time. They sought shelter from the storm under a tree. The bolt struck the tree, splintering it and instantly killing the lad. His mother was uninjured.

James, the thirteen-year-old son of Dr. William Cox, United States Pension Agent, was drowned while bathing in Lake Ontario, near Oswego, N. Y. When told of the fatality Dr. Cox was stricken with paralysis.

Mrs. Annie Kmetz, of Newark, N. J., was murdered during her sleep by Andras Maliniak, who declared some time ago that he would take her life. Maliniak is a prisoner and has confessed.

The John A. Logan monument, in Lake Front Park, Chicago, was dedicated. John A. Logan III., the five-year-old grandson of the "Black Eagle," pulled the silken cord which parted the veils concealing the statue.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt declared in a speech to Ohio naval reserves that the United States does not have to ask Japan or any other foreign power whether or not she may annex Hawaii.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company shut down for want of fuel. The company refused to pay the advanced price. Over 1200 men were thrown out of employment.

E. V. Debs, the labor agitator, left West Virginia, his efforts to induce the coal miners to strike having failed.

D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is dead.

A conference of colored people was held in Hampton, Va., to consider questions pertaining to the elevation of their race.

At Morgantown, W. Va., William Jennings and his wife, of Cheat Neck, traded one of their eight children to a neighbor for a cow and left the State to escape arrest. The absconding parents left five children in the care of the poor authorities. The child that was traded is ten years old.

At Moundsville, W. Va., two sons of Mardotha Edwards, aged ten and five years, were attacked by an unknown man in the absence of their mother. Stanley, the elder, was killed, and Willie, the younger, was fatally hurt. A bloody grub hoe was found near the bodies. In addition to other horrible wounds, the throats of both boys were cut.

The celebration of the Mormon settlement of Utah, fifty years ago, was begun, 650 survivors of the 2000 pioneers participating. W. J. Bryan was in attendance.

Elias P. Ford and Arthur C. Gault ran into each other while riding bicycles at Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Ford died soon afterwards. Mr. Gault was badly hurt.

At Allentown, Penn., William H. Laubach, aged sixty years, a prominent coal dealer of Catasauqua, tried to cross the tracks ahead of a moving freight train. He was instantly killed.

A succession of terrible electrical storms, with heavy rainfall, passed over Marion, Ohio, and its vicinity. George Stout, while driving a mower, was killed by lightning. Charles Seiter and William Sontag, mechanics, returning home from work, were struck down on the street. Four men near Radnor, Ohio, were killed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Pitcher Esper has rejoined the St. Louis team.

Pittsburg has made fewer runs than any other League club.

King is pitching better ball for Washington than is Mercer.

Kennedy is the only pitcher who is showing winning form for Brooklyn.

Hamilton, of Boston, is at his old place, leading the League in stolen bases.

Stafford is playing an excellent shortfield for Louisville and is batting hard.

Boston has signed shortstop Allen, late of Detroit, to give Long a much-needed rest.

Hoffer, Rhines, Cuppy and Nops are as slow pitchers as could be gathered together.

Not one of the pitchers who helped Baltimore win its first pennant is now with that club.

That brawn and muscle do not make great players is once more shown by the Chicago team.

Hartman, the clever and hard-hitting third baseman, of St. Louis, is beginning to attract attention.

When jotting down the hard hitters of the League it is not safe to overlook Werden, of Louisville.

In spite of his comparatively low batting average, Burke has scored more runs than any of the Cincinnatis.

Wallace, of Cleveland, the ex-pitcher, is competing with Collins, of Boston, for the crown of League third basemen.

Umpire Lynch has inaugurated a custom that will be popular. He announces the batteries before each game begins.

It is a remarkable fact that until the Chicagos beat the Bostons three straight they had not won three successive games this season.

New York, though a left-handed aggregation, has hit all other left-handed pitchers this season except Breitenstein, of Cincinnati.

The Baltimores have lost every game played in Cincinnati this year—six; Cincinnati has but to win one more game to win the series.

The Boston Club's unprecedented run of ninth-inning victories began on June 25, continuing June 26, 28, 29 and 30, July 3 and two July 5 games.

This season so far has been by no means as good financially as last year in any league. Hard times are at last having their effect even on base ball.

Griffith, of Chicago, is one of the most enjoyable pitchers to watch in the League. He plays with little effort and delivers the ball as if it were easy work.

The Cincinnatis have won so many games of late in the closing innings that their admirers now believe they have managed to eradicate the old quitting streak.

Pitcher Smith, of the New Castle (Penn.) Ball Club, has only two fingers and a thumb, yet he manages to throw as many curves as other twirlers who have four.

Corcoran, of Cincinnati, has become as great a second baseman as he is a short stop. He covered the base so well that McPhee, great as he is, was not missed.

Rusie, the cannon-ball twirler, must have a cast-iron constitution. That he has come back pitching championship ball after one year of idleness, marks him as a wonder.

Rusie and Killen are the only pitchers in the League who have prevented Keeler, of Baltimore, from making at least one hit in a game. For forty-four straight games the wonderful little man was not blanked.

CYCLING NOTES.

High gears are enjoying great popularity at present.

To the scorcher the brake is the symbol of bicycling namby-pambyism.

The letter carriers of the City of Mexico are using bicycles in delivering mail.

The Mexican Central Railway has issued orders that bicycles shall be carried free as baggage.

The old brake was abandoned by the majority of riders a long time ago because it was clumsy.

John T. Maloney, who wears two cork legs, is one of the most proficient bicycle rider in Dunkirk, N. Y.

A singular thing in connection with wheeling is the fact that one seldom hears of a bicycle rider becoming overcome by heat.

The invisible brake, it is claimed, is to be introduced by the leading manufacturers when they place the 1898 model on the market.

It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons employed in Washington City use their wheels in going to and returning from business.

The danger of collision is much aggravated by the prevalence of high gears, because with them the bicycle is less responsive to the force applied in back pedaling.

According to the figures submitted by the General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, by closely packing wheels in a full-sized baggage car the car can be made to hold 200 to 225 wheels.

Miss Kate Helmke, of St. Louis, is totally blind, and yet she rides about the streets on her bicycle unattended and meets with no accident. Her acute sense of hearing warns her of the approach of vehicles.

At Romford, England, there is a fat man's bicycle club that easily leads the world. The qualification for membership is a riding weight of at least 224 pounds. The captain turns the scales at 240 and rides a light roadster.

The latest in hill climbing comes from Allegheny, Penn., where a member of the Allegheny Cyclers of that city has been "doing stunts" by riding up hill backwards. The practice is too hard and dangerous to have much chance of becoming at all common.

One of the chief dangers in city riding is the chance of collision at street corners when vehicles of all sorts loom suddenly in sight. A large percentage of the street accidents happen in this way which might easily enough be prevented by the use of brakes.

One of the wonderful things lately evolved by the cycling inventor is a road map printed on a long roll of paper, which is wound upon two drums in front of the rider, and may be unwound by a slight movement so as to show the route as he pedals along.

Reports of death due to bicycle riding are becoming a not unusual feature of the news of the day, and as a consequence cries have been raised in some quarters against the wheel, which has been characterized as a deadly plaything that only the most robust athlete can safely use.

A Doctor Lynched.

Dr. R. A. Ryder, who killed his sweetheart, Miss Sallie Owen, of Columbus, Ga., April 5, 1896, was lynched by a mob near Columbus on his way to jail. A previous attempt at lynching had been made.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

A Plea For Cheerfulness—Three Prescriptions For the Cure of Business Depression: Cheerful Conversation and Behavior, Proper Christian Investment, and a Great Spiritual Awakening.

TEXT: "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"—Lamentations iii., 39.

A cheerful interrogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything is surcharged with grief and complaint we call it a jeremiad. But in my text Jeremiah, as by a sudden jolt, wakens us to a thankful spirit. Our blessings are so much more numerous than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find fault. Having life and with it a thousand blessings it ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

While everything in our national finances is brightening, for the last few years the land has been set to the tune of "Naomi." There has been here and there a cheerful soloist, but the grand chorus has been one of lamentation, accompanied by dirges over prostrated commerce, silent manufactories, unemployed mechanism, and all those disorders described by the two short words, "hard times." The fact is that we have been paying for the bloody luxury of war more than thirty years ago. There were great national differences, and we had not enough Christian character to settle them by arbitration and treaty, and so we went into battle, expending life and treasure and well nigh swamping the national finances, and north and south, east and west, have ever since been paying for those four years' indulgence in barbarism.

But the time has come when this depression ought to end—yea, when it will end if the people are willing to do two or three things by way of financial medicament, for the people as well as Congress must join in the work of recuperation. The best political economists tell us that there is no good reason for continued prostration. Plenty of money awaiting investment. The national health with never so strong an arm or so clear a brain. Yet we go on groaning, groaning, groaning, as though God had put this nation upon gruel and allowed us but one decent breakfast in six months. The fact is, the habit of complaining has become chronic in this country, and after all these years of whimper and wailing and objurgation we are under such a momentum of snivel that we cannot stop.

There are are three prescriptions by which I believe that our individual and National finances may be cured of their present depression. The first is cheerful conversation and behavior. I have noticed that the people who are most vociferous against the day in which we live are those who are in comfortable circumstances. I have made inquiry of those persons who are violent in their jeremiads against these times, and I have asked them, "Now, after all, are you not making a living?" After some hesitation and coughing and clearing their throat three or four times they say stammeringly, "Y-e-s." So that with a great multitude of people it is not a question of getting a livelihood, but they are dissatisfied because they can't make as much money as they would like to make. They have only $2000 in the bank, where they would like to have $4000. They can clear in a year only $5000, when they would like to clear $10,000, or things come out just even. Or in their trade they get $3 a day when they wish they could make $4 or $5. "Oh," says some one, "are you not aware of the fact that there is a great population out of employment, and there are hundreds of the good families of this country who are at their wits' end, not knowing which way to turn?" Yes, I know it better than any man in private life can know that sad fact, for it comes constantly to my eye and ear, but who is responsible for this state of things?

Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances who by an everlasting growling keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new houses from being built. You know very well that one despondent man can talk fifty men into despondency, while one cheerful physician can wake up into exhilaration a whole asylum of hypochondriacs. It is no kindness to the poor or the unemployed for you to join in this deploration. If you have not the wit and the common sense to think of something cheerful to say, then keep silent.

Now I will make a contract. If the people of the United States for one week will talk cheerfully, I will open all the manufactories, I will give employment to all the unoccupied men and women, I will make a lively market for your real estate that is eating you up with taxes. I will stop the long processions on the way to the poorhouse and the penitentiary and I will spread a plentiful table from Maine to California and from Oregon to Sandy Hook, and the whole land shall carol and thunder with national jubilee. But says some one, "I will take that contract, but we can't affect the whole nation." My hearers and readers, representing as you do all professions, all trades and all occupations, if you should resolve never again to utter a dolorous word about the money markets, but by manner and by voice and by wit and caricature and, above all, by faith in God to try to scatter this national gloom, do you not believe the influence would be instantaneous and widespread? The effect would be felt around the world. For God's sake and for the sake of the poor and for the sake of the employed quit growling. Depend upon it, if you men in comfortable circumstances do not stop complaining, God will blast your harvests and see how you will get along without a corn crop, and He will sweep you with floods, and He will devour you with grasshoppers, and He will burn your city. If you men in comfortable circumstances keep on complaining, God will give you something to complain about. Mark that!

The second prescription for the alleviation of financial distress is proper Christian investment. God demands of every individual state and nation a certain proportion of their income. We are parsimonious. We keep back from God that which belongs to him, and when we keep back anything from God he takes what we keep back, and he takes more. He takes it by storm, by sickness, by bankruptcy, by any one of the 10,000 ways which he can employ. The reason many of you are cramped in business is because you have never learned the lesson of Christian generosity. You employ an agent. You give him a reasonable salary, and, lo, you find out that he is appropriating your funds, besides the salary. What do you do? Discharge him. Well, we are God's agents. He puts in our hands certain moneys. Part is to be ours, part is to be His. Suppose we take all, what then? He will discharge us. He will turn us over to financial disasters and take the trust away from us. The reason that great multitudes are not prospered in business is simply because they have been withholding from God that which belongs to Him. The rule is, give and you will receive, administer liberally and you shall have more to administer. I am in full sympathy with the man who was to be baptized by immersion, and some one said, "You had better leave your pocketbook out; it will get wet." "No," said he, "I want to go down under the wave with everything. I want to consecrate my property and all to God." And so he was baptized. What we want in this country is more baptized pocketbooks.

The only safe investment that a man can make in this world is in the cause of Christ. If a man give from a superabundance, God may or he may not respond with a blessing, but if a man give until he feels it, if a man give until it fetches the blood, if a man give until his selfishness cringes and twists and cowers under it, he will get not only spiritual profit, but he will get paid back in hard cash or in convertible securities. We often see men who are tight-fisted who seem to get along with their investments very profitably, notwithstanding all their parsimony. But wait. Suddenly in that man's history everything goes wrong. His health fails, or his reason is dethroned, or a domestic curse smites him, or a midnight shadow of some kind drops upon his soul and upon his business. What is the matter? God is punishing him for his small heartedness. He tried to cheat God, and God worsted him. So that one of the recipes for the cure of individual and national finances is more generosity. Where you bestowed $1 on the cause of Christ give $2. God loves to be trusted, and he is very apt to trust back again. He says: "That man knows how to handle money. He shall have more money to handle." And very soon the property that was on the market for a great while gets a purchaser, and the bond that was not worth more than fifty cents on a dollar goes to par, and the opening of a new street doubles the value of his house, or in any way of a million God blesses him.

Once the man finds out that secret and he goes on to fortune. There are men whom I have known who for ten years have been trying to pay God $1000. They have never been able to get it paid, for just as they were taking out from one fold of their pocketbook a bill mysteriously somehow in some other fold of their pocketbook there came a larger bill. You tell me that Christian generosity pays in the world to come. I tell you it pays now, pays in hard cash, pays in Government securities. You do not believe it? Ah, that is what keeps you back. I knew you did not believe it. The whole world and Christendom is to be reconstructed on this subject, and as you are a part of Christendom let the work begin in your own soul. "But," says some one, "I don't believe that theory, because I have been generous and I have been losing money for ten years." Then God prepaid you, that is all.

What because of the money that you made in other days? You say to your son, "Now I will give you $500 every year as long as you live." After awhile you say, "Well, my son, you prove yourself so worthy of my confidence I will just give you $20,000 in a single lump." And you give it to him, and he starts off. In two or three years he does not complain against you: "Father is not taking care of me. I ought to have $500 a year." You prepaid your son, and he does not complain. There are thousands of us now who can this year get just enough to supply our wants. But did not God supply for us in the past and has he not again and again and again paid us in advance? In other words, trusted you all along—trusted you more than you had a right to ask? Strike, then, a balance for God. Economize in anything rather than in your Christian charities. There is not more than one out of 300 of you who ever give enough to do you any good, and when some cause of Christianity, some missionary society or Bible society or church organization, comes along and gets anything from you what do you say? You say: "I have been bled." And there never was a more significant figure of speech than that used in common parlance. Yes, you have been bled, and you are spiritually emaciated, when if you had been courageous enough to go through your property and say: "That belongs to God, and this belongs to God, and the other thing belongs to God," and no more dared to appriate it to your own use than something that belonged to your neighbor, instead of being bled to death by charities you would have been reinvigorated and recuperated and built up for time and for eternity. God will keep many of you cramped in money matters until the day of your death unless you swing out into larger generosities.

People quote as a joke what is a divine promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it will return to thee after many days." What did God mean by that? There is an allusion there. In Egypt when they sow the corn it is at a time when the Nile is overflowing its banks, and they sow the seed corn on the waters, and as the Nile begins to recede this seed corn strikes in the earth and comes up a harvest, and that is the allusion. It seems as if they are throwing the corn away on the waters, but after awhile they gather it up in a harvest. Now says God in His word, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall come back to thee after many days." It may seem to you that you are throwing it away on charities, but it will yield a harvest of green and gold—a harvest on earth and a harvest in heaven. If men could appreciate that and act on that, we would have no more trouble about individual or national finances.

Prescription the third, for the cure of all our individual and national financial distresses, a great spiritual awakening. It is no mere theory. The merchants of this country were positively demented with the monetary excitement in 1857. There never before nor since has been such a state of financial depression as there was at that time. A revival came, and 500,000 people were born into the kingdom of God. What came after the revival? The grandest financial prosperity we have ever had in this country. The finest fortunes, the largest fortunes in the United States, have been made since 1857. "Well," you say, "what has spiritual improvement and revival to do with monetary improvement and revival?" Much to do. The religion of Jesus Christ has a direct tendency to make men honest and sober and truth telling, and are not honesty and sobriety and truth telling auxiliaries of material prosperity?

If we could have an awakening in this country as in the days of Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, as in the days of Dr. Finley of Basking Ridge, as in the days of Dr. Griffin of Boston, the whole land would rouse to a higher moral tone, and with that moral tone the honest business enterprise of the country would come up. You say a great awakening has an influence upon the future world. I tell you it has a direct influence upon the financial welfare of this world. The religion of Christ is no foe to successful business. It is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening in this country, and all the banks and insurance companies and stores and offices and shops should close up for two weeks and do nothing but attend to the public worship of Almighty God, after such a spiritual vacation the land would wake up to such financial prosperity as we have never dreamed of. Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for that which is to come. But, my friends, do not put too much emphasis on worldly success as to let your eternal affairs go at loose ends. I have nothing to say against money. The more money you get the better, if it comes honestly and goes usefully. For the lack of it sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in an empty bread tray, and nakedness shivers for clothes and fire. All this canting tirade against money, as though it had no practical use, when I hear a man indulge in it, makes me think the best heaven for him would be an everlasting poorhouse. No, there is a practical use in money, but while we admit that we must also admit that it cannot satisfy the soul, that it cannot pay for our ferriage across the Jordan of death, that it cannot unlock the gate of heaven for our immortal soul.

Yet there are men who act as though packs of bonds and mortgages could be traded off for a mansion in heaven, and as though gold were a legal tender in that land where it is so common that they make pavements out of it. Salvation by Christ is the only salvation. Treasures in heaven are the only incorruptible treasures. Have you ever ciphered out that sum in loss and gain, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" You may wear fine apparel now, but the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of robes white in the blood of the Lamb.

All the mines of Australia and Brazil, strung in one carcanet, are not worth to you as much as the pearl of great price. You remember, I suppose, some years ago, the shipwreck of the Central America? A storm came on that vessel. The surges tramped the deck and swept down through the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave. The pitching of the steamer, as though it would leap a mountain. The glare of the signal rockets. The long cough of the steam pipes. The hiss of extinguished furnaces. The walking of God on the wave. Oh, it was a stupendous spectacle. But that ship did not go down without a struggle. The passengers stood in long lines trying to bail it out, and men unused to toil tugged until their hands were blistered and their muscles were strained. After awhile a sail came in sight. A few passengers got off, but the most went down. The ship gave one lurch and was lost.

So there are men who go on in life—a fine voyage they are making out of it. All is well till some euroclydon of business disaster comes upon them, and they go down. The bottom of this commercial sea is strewn with the shattered hulks. But because your property goes shall your soul go? Oh, no. There is coming a more stupendous shipwreck after awhile. This world—God launched it 6000 years ago, and it is sailing on, but one day it will stagger at the cry of "Fire!" and the timbers of the rocks will burn, and the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. God will take a good many off the deck, and others out of the berths, where they are now sleeping in Jesus. How many shall go down? No one will know until it is announced in heaven one day: "Shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned!" Because your fortunes go, because your house goes, because all your earthly possessions go, do not let your soul go. May the Lord Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save your souls!

BICYCLES FOR COWBOYS.

Cattlemen on R. B. Mosely's Ranch Now Round Up the Herds on Wheels.

The cowboys on R. B. Mosely's ranch, north of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River, in South Dakota, are speeding after their master's herds on bicycles. The cow ponies will not again be called into service until deep snow renders the use of the wheels impossible.

Cattlemen considered Mosely a crank and dreamer of dreams when he resolved to furnish a part of his herdsmen with bicycles instead of the tough broncos. Mosely read of their introduction into the army, noticed the testimony of experts that they could go anywhere a horse could, and promptly declared they would do for work on the ranges if such statements were true.

His men say they have actually done better work in some cases than with horses. They are of opinion, however, that in the long run horses discount the wheels. One man who attempted to rope a steer with the end of his lariat tied to his handlebar, and was yanked into an adjoining county, says the experiment is a flat failure. Another tried to turn a stampeded herd and met with poor success.

KILLED BY A GRAIN OF WHEAT.

Fell Into a Pennsylvania Farmer's Shoe and Caused Blood Poisoning.

A little grain of wheat caused the death of Henry B. Wismer, of Schwenksville, Berks County, Penn. Several weeks ago a grain of wheat fell into his shoe. Upon taking his shoe off in the evening he found it had made a sore, but as it annoyed him but little, he went to Philadelphia the next morning on business. There he became very ill, and he was taken home and placed in charge of Dr. C. W. Everhart, who pronounced his illness blood poisoning.

Wismer's condition became worse, and it was decided that the only thing that might save his life was the amputation of the leg. He was taken to the Jefferson Hospital, in Philadelphia, where the operation was performed, but he died.

A Monster Melon For the President.

The largest watermelon grown in the South this season was shipped from Atlanta, Ga., for Washington, where it was presented to President McKinley at the White House. The melon was grown in Georgia, weighed seventy-eight pounds and took the prize of $75 offered by W. N. Mitchell, the Southern agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a contest in which the planters of all the melon-growing States took part. The monster melon was shipped in a golden hamper adorned with flags.

Poisoned His Melons.

Manuel Coleman, a colored farmer of Fairfield County, South Carolina, has been bothered with watermelon thieves, and he "plugged" some melons and put strychnine in them. The plugs were replaced and the fruit ripened. Two colored boys were seen soon in Coleman's patch. They ate one of the poisoned melons, and next morning were found dead by the roadside. No legal action was taken against Coleman.

Removed Guiteau's Murder Mark.

By orders from Philadelphia the brass star inlaid in the mosaic flooring of the waiting room at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, to mark the spot where President Garfield fell after being shot by Guiteau has disappeared. So has the marble tablet which occupied a place on the wall a few feet above the star, and was inscribed with the date and a brief history of the famous assassination.

Good Times in Sweden.

Times are reported to be good in Sweden, and have been for three or four years, and wages to-day in all branches of labor, it is said, are higher than they are in this country.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN.

Disaster in the Winchester Arms Factory, New Haven, Conn.

CHILD-BRIDE AMONG THE DEAD.

The Accident Occurred in the Loading Room While in Full Operation—The Building Wrecked—Powder in One of the Automatic Machines Exploded From Unknown Cause—Awful Scenes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—The most serious explosion in the long history of the Winchester Arms Company occurred at twenty minutes to ten o'clock Wednesday morning in the loading department of the cartridge factory. Four women and three men were killed almost instantly.

The list of the dead is: Edward Bardoff, twenty-one years old, left hip blown off and side badly mangled, died in hospital; Mrs. Nellie Bauermeister, sixteen years old, Hamden, killed instantly; Julius Borman, Jr., seventeen years old, powder boy, killed instantly; Josephine Brennan, orphan, eighteen years old, killed instantly; Mrs. Ida Brown, thirty years old, head blown off; Theresa Connelly, sixteen years old, left arm blown off, head burned and thigh crushed, died on the way to the hospital; Walter Hill, twenty years old, powder boy, spine broken and right shoulder crushed.

Those most seriously injured are: George J. Bardoff, twenty-three yearsold, brother of Edward, right eye turn out, forearm broken in two places and bruised and cut; in hospital and may recover. Miss Glass, left arm almost torn out. Edward Lehr, badly burned; arms filled with shot.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The cartridge factory is about 100 feet long, twenty feet high and thirty feet wide. It is constructed of light timbers. The roof was of canvas and the entire construction was made so as to lessen the danger from falling debris in the event of an explosion.

About 150 persons are employed in the shop, two-thirds of whom are girls, whose ages average from sixteen to twenty years. When the explosion occurred the shop was in full operation. The cartridge machines were filled with paper cartridges in which black powder is used. The loading machines are complicated structures and very heavy. The powder is poured into the hoppers from the roof.

A single grain of powder getting out of its place and being crushed in the machinery is likely to cause a spark that may result in an explosion, but a small quantity of the powder is poured into the hopper at a time and the machinery is arranged so that in case of an explosion it would probably be blown through the roof. Such accidents have happened without loss of life.

This explosion, however, did not follow this rule. Instead of the force of the powder going upward, it spent itself in all directions through the factory. The explosion came without any warning.

Dozens of employes were knocked senseless at their benches seventy-five feet from the loading machine where the explosion occurred. When they got to where the timbers of the building had fallen in, the room was black with smoke. Girls went screaming through the shattered walls, and never stopped in their flight until they were safe in their homes, blocks away. Some fainted as they reached the open air and lay half lifeless.

The explosion set off charges of shot and shell right and left, which, together with the burning powder, were embedded in the arms, bodies and faces of the workmen who chanced to be nearest the death dealing machine. Many of these men rushed back to the building as soon as the dense smoke cleared away, and, with blood streaming from their wounds, were the first to rescue the living and carry out the dead.

The wrecked building took fire, and had it not been for the prompt work of the engines the dead would have been burned. Alarms from the factory brought ambulances and a half dozen physicians, and everything possible was done for the relief of those who still suffered.

Gray-haired men and women, mothers with babies in their arms and little children, struggled, begged and became hysterical for news of their friends. As names of the dead was sent through the police lines, women fainted in the street, and men, benumbed by the awfulness of the accident, walked away and forgot to render assistance. From every department of the great factory employes rushed pell mell as soon as the gates were opened. Terror seized every one and the entire factory was shut down for the day.

Those who had been at work in other departments joined the terror-stricken crowd in the street and added to the pathetic side of the scene. Several times the half-maddened crowd tried desperately to break the police line. One pale-faced woman, with clinched fists, rushed up to a sergeant and screamed: "My God, man, my child is there! I tell you I will go in!"

With a wild rush the crowd started to force the gate and the police had to call the firemen to their assistance. As the ambulances came through the gates with their loads of dead the crowd fought for a glimpse of the bodies. As each one of the dead was identified heartrending scenes were enacted in the street.

Nearly all the bodies were terribly mangled. When the firemen reached Theresa Connelly the flames had burned her clothing off. Fire Chief Hubbard stripped off the clothing and helped to carry her to the street, where she died. The others, with the exception of Edward Bardoff, were dead when taken from the debris.

Nellie Bauermeister, sixteen years old, was married to Fitch Bauermeister only a month ago. Her husband is a mere boy. He was at work on the machine next to that at which his wife was killed. He was knocked down and rendered unconscious by the explosion. As soon as he got to his feet he found his young wife lying dead beside him. His grief was terrible. Mrs. Bauermeister was the daughter of William Martindale, of Brooklyn. She had been working in the Winchester shop only a few days. She had gone to work there in order to earn enough money to buy a bicycle. It is estimated that a dozen persons were injured by shot. The damage to the factory is estimated at $10,000.

The Sultan Gives in.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade sanctioning the settlement of the Greek frontier question in accordance with the wishes of the Powers.

Revolutionary Widow Dead.

There are now only six surviving widows of the soldiers who fought in the War of 1776. The seventh, Mrs. Levey Aldrich, died in San Diego, Cal., on Monday night.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

30

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.06 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			24,889
Condensed milk, cans			167
Cream, cans			780
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	10	@	13
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12½
Factory, fresh, firsts	9½	@	10
Thirds to seconds	7	@	9
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	7½
Small	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor	3	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	15
Western—Choice	11½	@	12
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	1 20	@	1 25
Medium, choice	—	@	87½
Pea, choice	—	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 30
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 20
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Per crate	50	@	80
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Huckleberries	4	@	8
Blackberries	1	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	7
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100	10 00	@	30 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ basket	50	@	2 25
Peaches, Del., ₱ crate	75	@	1 25
Jersey, ₱ basket	40	@	75
Pears, Le Comte, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Currants, ₱ qt	2	@	2
Raspberries, red, per pt	1	@	5
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1896, prime	—	@	8
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	10½	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Broilers, Phila	13	@	18
Western, dry picked	10	@	14
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	10
Long Island ducks	11	@	11½
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	75	@	1 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	45	@	60
Straw—Long rye	45	@	55
Short rye	35	@	40
Oat	30	@	35
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 37
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 37
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ crate	—	@	—
L. I., ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Eastern Shore, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Green peas, W. N. Y., ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	75	@	1 75
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
White	50	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	75
Celery, State, ₱ doz	5	@	25
Cucumbers, N. J., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 35	@	4 65
Spring Patents	4 20	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	86¼
No. 1, N. Duluth	—	@	86¾
Corn—No. 2	31⅜	@	32⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25
Track mixed	21	@	23
Rye—Western	—	@	39¾
Barley—Feeding	29¼	@	29½
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.90c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	5 00	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 20
Country dressed	—	@	—

TRACK-LAYING THIS YEAR.

It Has Been the Smallest in Recent Times.

Railroad building has proceeded slowly in the United States this year, as has been the case every year since the panic of 1893, and the end of the first six months of 1897 finds only 622 miles of new track laid upon fifty-five lines in twenty-three of the forty-nine States and Territories. This is 166 less than in the corresponding half of 1895, nineteen less than in that of 1895, and about 100 more than in the first half of 1894.

The number of States in which track has gone down is less than in any previous year for two decades, and the number of lines is also less than in any of those years, except 1894. Construction is in progress on very many lines upon which track-laying has not yet begun, and if the financial situation continues to improve it is quite possible that 1897 may show more track laid than in either of the three preceding years. Our present estimate, however, is that the new construction of the year will aggregate from 1800 to 2000 miles.

A large number of projected and partly completed enterprises are waiting for the return of good times, and a steady increase in railroad building is to be expected for some years to come, until many of the newer parts of the country are better supplied with facilities for transportation.

Among the larger lines now under construction are the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, on which 190 miles of track have been laid this year, leaving about eighty miles still to be completed. It is to be noted that railroad building was practically suspended in the New England and Middle States, and that the work was confined chiefly to the Southern States, where the ratio of area and population to railroad mileage still continues large.

Warning to the Women.

It costs $10 now to wear a bird in your hat in Massachusetts.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Refreshing rains, which have been badly needed, are being received in this section.

A party of Altoona engineers and their families are camping out at the Salmon hole along the Juniata below town.

Elmer Welch, who has been absent in the northern part of the State for some time setting up harvesting machinery, is home again.

The primary department of the Presbyterian Sabbath School of this place, which is under the superintendency of R. J. Faust, will picnic at the Salmon hole by the river on Thursday of this week.

Charles Albert and wife left for Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday of this week, to visit friends before locating elsewhere. For seven years past he has been employed with the DeFrehn Chair Company of this place.

Work on the new Odd Fellows' Hall is progressing rapidly, being now under roof and the carpenters engaged in inside work. Its beautiful and symmetrical proportions are already being admired, and it certainly will make a handsome and substantial structure when finished.

George W. Thompson, son of Dr. G. W. Thompson, of this place, who has been absent from home and railroading in the West for more than two years, is home on a visit to his parents in this place. He is located in Atchison, Kansas, and is employed on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. George is looking well and strong.

Work on the new bicycle path between Mount Union and Mapleton is to be commenced this week. This is a desirable and much needed improvement and will put the new township road which was constructed last winter between this place aud Mapleton in A1 condition for bicycles and other vehicles, as it is contemplated covering the road from side to side with limestone screenings, which are to be procured at the quarries of Swope and Gayton opposite Mapleton. When the improvements on the old pike between Mapleton and Mill Creek are finished a good road for bicycles will be open from Mount Union to the county seat.

MILL CREEK.

Robert Yocum, of Harrisburg, called on friends here recently.

Mrs. Samuel Hughes and Miss Mary Hughes spent some time with friends at east end of valley.

Jim Sims now acts as our tonsorial artist, also does good shoemaking. What Jim needs is a little stick-to-it-ism.

Miss Minnie Simpson has been on the sick list for a few days, but is better. We are glad to note very little sickness in our village.

A head-on collision between Chal Simpson and John Wimer on their bikes, demolished the former's and somewhat damaged the latter's.

The prospective change in postmasters here gives a topic for gossip as to location of office, but it will doubtless be satisfactory to patrons.

Mrs. Clarence Corbin will visit Chester county friends. The Professor will continue a time yet in the haunts of his youth before taking up his school work.

Master Cloyd Hazlett, of Huntingdon, spent Friday here with his friend Chas. Yocum. A tack in the tire of his bike caused him to return home via P. R. R.

"Madam Rumor" has a sweet morsel in shape of an Enoch Arden affair—wedded, parted and remated—only in this case Enoch objects—like Hamlet. We sometimes wonder if it pays to keep up the battle, with the many worries that come to our race.

Noting some recent trouble among the females of Mapleton there are candidates for the 'squire's attention in our village. It's a pity the ducking pool has been abandoned, but Mill Creek would make a handy and a dandy cooling-off place for our long-tongued dames.

Warren and Ohmer Metz, of Airy Dale, spent Sunday with their cousins—the Hicks boys—and for the first time visited a telegraph tower, and were greatly interested in what boys living near railroads consider very ordinary, but in reality the keystone of the great block system, which controls all trains on the P. R. R. If the head and hand that works the signals become confused trouble must follow.

CALVIN.

The hay crop is the best for some years.

Luther Beaty has been on the sick list for a few days past.

Mrs. L. P. Bowman and son lost another valuable cow last week.

Our new mail carrier is a very pleasant and obliging gentleman.

Our valley seems to have some magnetism for the Latter Day Saints.

Oliver Brown and wife, of Colfax, visited L. W. Pheasant's family on Sunday.

John Mierley, Esq., of Huntingdon, is spending a week with children and friends here.

Miss Elda Coder has gone to Germany Valley to give lessons on the piano or organ.

Quite a number of the M. E. congregation of this place attended preaching services at Pine Grove on Saturday.

Corn is looking fairly well. Oats is being harvested. The straw is very short and the average per acre about one-half crop.

Scott N. Bumgardner, a former resident of this place, but now a resident of Fulton county, looked in on his many friends here on Saturday and Sunday.

D. K. Coder has purchased S. T. Smith's traction engine and is fixing it up so that it looks like a new one and is putting his Empire separator in order for threshing. Mr. Coder will have the best rig for threshing grain in the valley.

The second quarterly meeting for the Cassville charge will be held in Cassville on Saturday next. Quarterly conference at 2.30 P. M.; preaching at 7.45 P. M.; love feast Sunday morning at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10.30 A. M., followed by communion services; preaching in the evening at 7.30 P. M. The service will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Young, acting presiding elder.

THREE SPRINGS.

James B. Sipe and wife, of Allegheny, Pa., are the guests of Dr. J. C. Stever.

Allen Cutshall and wife, of this place, visited relatives in Springfield township last Sabbath.

John Cohick and wife, of this place, made a business trip to the county capital the past week.

D. E. McClain and James Lightner, Esq., of Saltillo, was among the recent visitors in Three Springs.

Miss Hattie Long, one of Saltillo's handsome young ladies, is sojourning with her aunt, Mrs. Alice Edwards, on Hudson street.

David A. Lane, of Clay township, has the finest colt we have seen for some time. The colt is about 14 months old and tips the beam at 850 pounds. Can you beat that, farmer?

A festival was held in the town hall on last Saturday evening, in the interest of the U. B. church. The festival was well attended. The proceeds, which were about $14, went toward paying their minister, Rev. R. L. Erhart.

Thomas Brownlee, an aged and highly respected citizen of this place, was taken suddenly ill on last Saturday night. Mr. Brownlee's physical condition is such that he may be summoned by the messenger of death at most any moment. His condition is almost hopeless.

A bill of equity case, in which Samuel H. Anderson was plaintiff and Levi Anderson, defendant, was arbitrated in the town hall in this place on the 19th and 20th inst. The arbitrators were: Chas. Brewster, George Steel and W. L. Johnson, all of Huntingdon, and the attorneys were W. H. Woods and H. C. Madden for the plaintiff, and H. H. Waite for the defendant. On account of the inconvenience of bringing law books with them the attorneys will argue the case at Huntingdon at some future date.

LATTA GROVE.

Our farmers are busy harvesting their oats, which is a short crop this season.

Mrs. Gertrude Smith, of Altoona, is on a visit to relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Bruce Smith spent a portion of the past week with friends in Bedford covnty. He made the trip on his wheel.

John White's two youngest sons, of Lewistown, spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Huckleberries are reported plenty in this vicinity. Isaac Dell was out recently and gathered thirty-six quarts in about six hours.

Important Pension Rulings.

Many pension cases are affected by the following rulings which have just been made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis:

In the claim of Francis Fran, of Co. H, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, the department holds that a claimant who has attained the age of 65 years shall be deemed entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension, unless the evidence discloses an unusual vigor and ability for the performance of manual labor in one of that age.

In the case of Edward Moore, of the Eighteenth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, this policy is laid down: "When it shall be shown that the pensioner's right to have the pension inure wholly to his benefit is being abridged or forfeited by the malfeasance of the guardian, and that the appointing of the court will not administer relief, then the Commissioner of Pensions would be legally authorized to refuse payment to the guardian, and if need be, to pay the pensioner himself."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements. The list this year includes also Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

The dates of the excursions are July 29 and August 12 and 21. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route at 8.40 P. M., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona (stops for dinner)...	12 35 P. M.	$ 8 00
Bellwood.....	12 46 "	8 00
Tyrone.....	12 56 "	7 65
Huntingdon...	1 26 "	7 10
Mt. Union.....	1 44 "	6 75
Lewistown Junction.....	2 20 "	6 00
Atlantic City .....Arrive	8 40 "	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., both of which will carry sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 7-21-2t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S, 417 Penn St.

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa., 6-30.

Shirt Waists.

Shirt Waists.

We will close out the balance of our stock of Ladies' Waists at the following ruinous prices:

All 50c and 65c. Waists at 25c.
All .75, .85 and $1 Waists at 50c.
All $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 Waists, at 75c and $1.

All this year's goods and fine styles. This is the last chance to get Waists at such prices.

WM. REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Pulling Up Hill . . . .

A store doing business in the old way wouldn't make much headway. Modern methods, close-to-cost prices, carefully selected and desirable lines—all these ideas are essential in any store that keeps abreast of the times. Any other way of doing business would be simply "keeping store." The success of any business depends upon the steady selling year after year. To keep the trade coming, the prices, the qualities, the styles MUST BE EXACTLY RIGHT.

Men's Summer Pantaloons.

Men's all-wool Trousers, superior imported Cassimeres, also Cheviots and Tweeds, each pair handsomely tailored—you would pay more for the cloth alone—end of July price, $2.00.

Men's extra value Trousers, finished in the most perfect manner, equal to trousers you have been paying $4.50 for, elegant styles, end of July price, $3.00.

Men's highest grade Trousers, regular $5.00 and $5.50 value, most magnificently tailored, equal to $7.00 custom made for style, fit and materials, end of July price, $4.00.

Boys' Pants, Cheviots and Cassimeres, in desirable colors, special at 50 cents per pair. Boys' print and tennis Flannel Waists, really a good 50 cent value, but our July special at 25 cents. Boys' Brownie overall, extra strong and durable, at 25 cents.

Only a few among the many values found at our store during the midsummer months. You can buy with confidence and if it isn't as we represent it you can have your money back for the asking.

That's Worth Something.

Suits made to your measure at the most economical prices. A guarantee goes with the suit—it means a fit and satisfaction. Back of the guarantee is a pioneer tailoring house, with busy agencies all over the land—the largest concern in the tailoring line in the world. When you wear an M. Born & Co. suit you are dressed as well as leading tailors can clothe you. There's nothing better. That's worth something, and you get the benefit of all these points when you buy your suit.

SPECIAL.—A few light All-Wool Pants at half price. Children's Wash Suits at half price.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

We are Saying and Doing

More good things than any business establishment in Huntingdon, and the people know it. We are setting the pace and it's too fast for our imitators. Our Midsummer Clearance Sale is an astonisher.

Children's double-breasted Cassimere Suits for 87c and 98c and Children's all-wool suits of all styles and patterns, $1.98.
Children's best Suits, $2.98.
Knee Pants, 13c, or two pairs for 25c, and a better line for 23c, 38c, and 50c.
Wash Suits that were 90c, $1 and $1.25, you can buy now for 50c, and Wash Pants, 15c.
Tam O'Shanters to match wash suits, 15c.
All of our 50c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.25 straw hats are reduced to 33c.
Brownie Overalls, sizes 3 to 12, are 19c.
All-wool trousers for men that were $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4, reduced to $1.98.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on any light colored suit for man or boy. Your money cheerfully refunded for any purchase not satisfactory.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—We will, for 10 days only, allow 25 per cent. discount on any Trunk, Satchel or Telescope. We have an elegant assortment, but too many of each kind.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 28, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Look up Wm. Reed & Sons' adv. about Ladies' Waists in this issue.

—W. C. Barkley left on Monday for a week's visit to his brother in Perry county.

—Mrs. Calvin Stubbs and daughter are visiting John Stubbs and wife at Duncansville.

—R. C. Yocum, of Harrisburg, spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Copious showers during the past two or three days, have greatly revived vegetation in this section.

—Miss Nora Spanogle, of Huntingdon, spent several days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—The real estate of the late Mrs. Nancy Kinkead was sold on the 17th inst. to P. M. Hooper for $463.

—The back of the heated term has been broken, as the wind has commenced blowing over the oats stubbles.

—The twelfth annual campmeeting at Crystal Springs, Fulton county, will open on Tuesday, August 17, and will continue ten days.

—The storm on Sunday evening, 18th inst., destroyed the roads in the vicinity of Franklinville, this county, and lightning shattered twenty-one telephone poles.

—An act has been signed by the Governor amending the compulsory education law, increasing the age within which children may be subject to its provisions to 16 years.

—H. H. Lamberson and wife, of Newberg, spent a couple days of the past week with relatives and friends in this place.

—Hereafter borough and township tax collectors must make monthly returns, the governor having signed the law to that effect.

—Miss Grace Miller, of Huntindon, spent a portion of the past week visiting friends in Mapleton and was the guest of H. S. Stubbs and wife.

—Dr. Swallow has accepted Governor Hastings' challenge to show any irregularities in the expense of over $56,000 in fitting up Grace church for use of the Legislature.

—O. L. Wilson had his left hand badly squeezed between the deadwoods while coupling cars at the limestone quarry last Friday. Fortunately no bones were broken.

—Peter L. Posten left at this office a few days ago, a bunch of wheat which he raised on his Smith valley farm. It measured six feet four inches in height and had large, well-filled heads.

—By a ruling of the department, postmasters are now instructed to hold letters for thirty days unless a notice on the corner of the envelope asks for them to be returned sooner.

—There will be service in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Probably Rev. J. M. Goheen, a returned missionary from India, will be present, and tell of the mission work in that country. All are welcome.

—The Alaska gold fever hasn't struck anybody here yet, but if it does and you want to go there to make your fortune take enough money along to buy victuals. It is said potatoes sell for two dollars a pound, and everything else in proportion.

—Rev. W. S. Stevens, of the Kansas M. E. conference, tarried over last Wednesday night in Mapleton with his brother-in-law, B. F. Baker. The reverend gentleman was on his way to Fulton county to visit his father and friends and the scenes of his boyhood days.

—Albert H. Stever, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton last Monday. From him we learn that his brother, Charles M. Stever, who recently went west on a visit, has secured a good position at Norfolk, Nebraska, and has decided to locate at that place.

—Mrs. Martha Bunn, wife of Geo. W. Bunn, of Huntingdon, died at the residence of W. W. Springer, 2104 First avenue, Altoona, Friday evening, of stomach trouble. The deceased had been on a visit to that city. She was aged about 48 years and is survived by her husband, five sons and two daughters. The remains were taken to Huntingdon for interment.

—The meagre reports from the Epworth League Convention at Toronto indicate that it was a great gathering of enthusiastic workers. About 6,000 delegates were present, and the total attendance was many times that number. The convention next year meets at Indianapolis, Ind.

—Free bicycle transportation is proving an annoying thing to the big railroads. The bicycle is something which takes up much room in the baggage car, and which must be handled carefully, and already it has been found necessary on many railroads to provide special cars for the business.

—As stated a few days ago, says the Pittsburg *Post*, all the contractors who have work along the Pennsylvania railroad main line have employed hundreds of men, and the places where the work was commenced last year and later stopped on account of the hard times, are now well populated with laborers.

—Mrs. Jennie Bell is under arrest at Altoona on a queer charge made by Humane Agent Burket, who alleges that she punished her 8-year-old stepson by making him drink broth made from a boiled mouse. Once before Mrs. Bell's children were taken from her because of this unique form of punishment.

—Samuel Winget, who for the past year has been making his home in this place, and who for the past three weeks has been seriously ill at the home of Mrs. McConahy, has so far recovered as to be able to start to-day for Belton, West Virginia, the home of his parents. He is a fine young man and made many friends while here.

—W. J. Kough, a flagman on the middle division, was struck by the overhead bridge at Bellwood shortly after noon yesterday and knocked down unconscious. He was after two trespassers at the time and forgot about the bridge. The injuries, which consisted of gashes on the forehead and cheek, were dressed at the Altoona hospital.

—A New Jersey wheelman has secured a judgment for $25 and costs against the owner of a vehicle, the driver of which turned into the street on the wrong side and came into collision with the wheelman who was on the right side. The court held that the right and wrong sides in this case were precisely the same as in cases of wagons, and the duties of wheelmen the same as those of drivers. This decision also applies to this locality.

—Judge Simonton, of the Dauphin County Court, has appointed the following viewers to view and locate a bridge over the Juniata river at Birmingham, in place of the one recently destroyed by the storm. The bridge will be paid for by the State. These viewers were appointed: J. Murray Africa, Huntingdon; F. L. Fairies, Bellwood; James S. Moore, Houtzdale; J. O. Brookbank, Driftwood, Cameron county, and Alex. K. Carothers, Linden, Lycoming county.

—The officials of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad have presented the retiring general manager, Colonel George F. Gage, with a handsome silver set containing 129 pieces. The set is encased in a quartered oak box with highly polished brass and nickel trimmings. The gift was in recognition of the valuable services of Colonel Gage, and was bestowed upon a worthy recipient. The inscription on the box is as follows: "Presented to George F. Gage, Esq., General Manager, by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad and Coal Co., as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his long and faithful service, September 1, 1897."

—Mrs. Virginia Miles Bouse, widow of the late Rev. George W. Bouse, died at 5.30 o'clock, Saturday morning, at at the home of her son, William A. Bouse, Tyrone, Pa., of ailments incident to advanced age. Mrs. Bouse was born at Newmarket, Virginia, July 14, 1832, and at death was aged 65 years and 10 days. In 1851 she was united in marriage to Rev. George W. Bouse, who was at the time stationed at Springfield, Va., in the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband died at Woodland, Clearfield county, July 21, 1892. Mrs. Bouse, after her husband's death, mostly made her home with her sons in Tyrone. She is survived by four sons—Dr. John A. Bouse, of Chambersburg; William A., George M., and Harry Izer, of Tyrone. The deceased was a noble woman of Christian faith and practice.

—The bicycle path between Mapleton and Mount Union is an assured fact. The scheme originated with J. Frank Adams, of Denver, Colorado, who is visiting his parents and sister at Mount Union, and it has received the hearty co-operation of the wheelmen of the two towns. Over one hundred dollars have been subscribed to the fund and a considerable amount of hauling will be donated. Work was commenced on the Mount Union end of the road this morning. The route selected is along the public road in Brady township between the Mapleton and Mount Union bridges. The path will be made of screenings from Swope & Gayton's limestone quarry. The making of this path will necessarily improve the public road and make the drive through Jack's narrows one of the most pleasant in this section of the state. Every public spirited citizen, every advocate of good roads, every teamster, and every person who uses this road should give the wheelmen substantial encouragement in this matter.

John McDonald, Sr.

John McDonald, Sr., died at his home in this place at 3 o'clock last Saturday morning, of the infirmities of old age. His illness was of several weeks' duration. He was aged 82 years, 9 months and 2 days.

Mr. McDonald was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and about 1840 was married to Miss Henrietta Swartz, of Mifflin county. To them were born twelve children, five of whom, with the mother, survive him. They are Zechariah, John D., Samuel and Miss Jennie, of Mapleton, and Henry W., of Huntington, West Virginia. About 1865 Mr. McDonald moved from Mifflin county to Mapleton and has since resided here.

The remains were interred in the old U. B. cemetery last Sunday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward being held at the house. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Rumored Railroad Changes.

The talk about the Pennsylvania Railroad Company doing away with certain divisions on their main lines, has again been revived. It is stated that if the Baltimore and Canadaigua division of the North Central be extended to Sunbury, and that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg divisions be extended to Lewistown, a great saving in expense would be made by doing away with division superintendents, extra crews, etc. It is also reported that the land where the National Guard encamped last year at Lewistown, has been purchased as a site for the company's round house, yards, etc., at that place.

Smiths After a Fortune.

The numerous progeny of the first Smith are becoming aggressive in these latter days. Around this section they are getting ready to hold a grand picnic at Lakemont, and out in Johnstown they are trying to lay hands on a great fortune. The Johnstown Smiths say that a member of their race died hundreds of years ago and left more dollars than there are Smiths in Pennsylvania, which is saying a great deal. Now they are holding meetings in the Flood City and devising means of getting at the "stuff" of the well heeled and deceased Smith, and since it has gone out that there is money in the name, more Smiths are springing up than the baptismal register warrants.—Altoona *Tribune*.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Herbert Fleck and Zella Rohrer, of Robertsdale, Pa.

Franklin Pyles and Mattie Glint, of Rockhill, Pa.

James E. Moore, of Orbisonia, and Cora M. Flasher, of Beersville.

L. A. W. MEET, PHILADELPHIA.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia, August 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Philadelphia and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. No rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 3 and 4, and good to return until August 9, 1897, inclusive. 7-21-2t.

Juniata Valley Veteran Association Encampment.

To the veterans of the district embracing said association:

COMRADES:—The time and place for holding our third annual encampment has been fixed at McClure, Snyder county, beginning Monday, September 6th, and continue at least four days. The tents have been procured from the State, and it is expected that the following comrades, who constitute the executive committee of each county in the district, will at once go to work and urge all the comrades of their respective counties to attend and unite with us in our annual outing, once more to meet and exchange the greetings of their comrades in arms.

Everything necessary for the comfort of the old soldier will be at hand; excellent water on the camp ground, plenty of shade. All the necessary boarding and lodging apartments can be secured at reasonable rates to comrades not wishing to board and lodge in camp.

Invitations will be sent out shortly to each post in the district to join us. The following named comrades constitute the executive committee:

Bedford—M. D. Barndollar, M. B. Breneman.

Blair—H. F. Coplin, A. B. Miller.

Centre—Austin Curtin, Gen. James A. Beaver.

Fulton—Capt. Harry Wishart.

Huntingdon—Milton S. Lytle, J. H. Westbrook.

Juniata—Capt. C. McClellan, Capt. H. H. Snyder.

Mifflin—Wm. H. Felix, Dr. W. H. Parcels.

Northumberland—Jos. Gould, C. D. Wright.

Perry—Samuel Clay, J. H. Zellers.

Snyder—Maj. Wm. H. Byres' Post, Capt. Michael Smith Post, the entire membership.

Union—I. V. Miller, Martin Reed.

Additional committees of Snyder county—D. T. Rhodes, Reed Jones, of Capt. Ryan Post; Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, J. A. Lumbard, of Capt. C. S. Davis Post; J. C. Schaeffer, J. S. Stahl, of Arnold Post.

All ex-soldiers, whether they belong to the G. A. R. or not, are invited to join us. DR. A. M. SMITH, Pres.
Ner B. Middleswarth, Sec'y.

The Scalp Bill.

The Governor has signed the bill placing a duty of $2 on wild cats, $1 on red or grey foxes and 50 cents on minks. In order to secure this premium the animal itself or its entire pelt from tip of nose must be presented to a justice or alderman and affidavit made where and by whom the animal was killed. The officer will then cut off the ears and burn them—giving the person a certificate of the amonnt due him, who upon presentation of the same to the County Commissioners will receive an order for the amount upon the county treasury. The officer who gives the certificate is to receive 25 cents for his services out of the county treasury. Any person who shall wilfully and fraudulently collect any premiums shall upon conviction thereof pay a fine not exceeding $500 or undergo an imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or both. This law is now in effect.

No One to Naturalize the Aliens.

The rush of foreigners who are amenable to taxation under the alien tax law to get naturalized since the passage of that act, has been tremendous. Attorneys who make a specialty of securing naturalization papers are overrun with applications, but they are practically helpless as nearly all the county courts have adjourned for the summer vacation season. Philadelphia attorneys are trying to get judges in other counties to hold court for the naturalization of aliens, but so far have not met with success.

A Smooth-Tongued Swindler.

An exchange warns old soldiers to be on the lookout for a smooth-tongued swindler who represents himself to be an agent for a soldiers' paper published at Toledo. He approaches any veteran of the late war, and in order to induce him to subscribe offers as a premium a set of silver spoons or a pair of spectacles. There is no such paper published and the veterans should take warning and be on their guard against this rank fraud.

The Weather

Is a Little Cool

—NIT!

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,

Challies,

Percales,

Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies'

Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj.

O'Connor &

Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Raising Cats For Furs.

A number of enterprising men and women have evolved a scheme for utilizing the despised cat and have organized a stock company with a capital of $10,000, with which they propose to start a cat farm and raise cat skins for the market. Thomas McEntree, of Lacon, Ill., is the head of the enterprise and negotiations are pending for a tract of 160 acres for the farm. It is proposed to raise rats as well as cats and to feed the two animals on each other—the cats on rats, and subsequently the rats on cats, after the latter have served their purpose and lost their skins. Mr. McEntree declares the plan to be perfectly practical and says:

"It is well known that cat furs go much into the market of leather goods nowadays. There is a cat-raising industry in California and it is coining money. We propose to start with 100 cats, maybe more. These cats will be the finest bred Maltese and black species. With 100 to start we could have close to 1,000,000 cats in four years' time. The furs sell at ten to fifteen cents. Also, in the thousands of cats raised, there are some which will command fancy prices as family pets."

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29¼ Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Cold winds roughen and chap the skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap softens and reunites it. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

TROUBLESOME PIMPLES

Blood Perfectly Purified by Hood's.

"I have been troubled with small red pimples breaking out on my face. They caused me a great deal of pain. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given me relief. I have not been troubled with the pimples since I began taking it." LUCY FISCHER, 230 West 144th Street, New York City. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Felt Hat or Straw?

Which is the better head-covering on an excessively hot day, the straw hat or the wide-brimmed sombrero? The majority have expressed, in practice, a preference for the straw hat, but on the plains of the far western states, where the mercury sometimes rises to 114 degrees in the shade and remains there all the afternoon, the sombrero is a decided favorite. Wearing these, the cowboys move about under a ferocious sun as usual. Instead of trying to keep the head cool by wearing a thin, porous straw hat, and allowing some imaginary cool breeze to sweep in over the scalp, the cowboy recognizes the facts of the situation and does not prepare for cool breezes where none exist. On the contrary he protects himself from the direct rays of the sun, and keeps within his felt hat a small modicum of moist air which is cool by comparison with that outside. The principle, a Montana resident says, "is exactly that recognized by the Arabs of the desert and the Hindus of India, who pile up fold after fold of linen turban over their heads and between their skulls and the tropical sun. Of course, some of these cowboys may put a wet handkerchief inside their hats, but I believe they would hardly dare mount a pony on a very hot day if they had only the thin straw hats generally considered so very necessary for warm weather."—New York Post.

A Fireproof Tree.

A Government report from Colombia contains a description of a tree, known as the chaparro, which is said to possess the quality of being fireproof. It grows on the vast plains of Colombia and the north of South America, called savannas, extensive districts which are parched with heat except during the rainy season. It has long been the custom to clear the ground for the new vegetation which springs up so luxuriantly on these plains after the rainy season, by means of fire—and such fires, miles in extent, kindled by the herdsmen, destroy everything in the shape of vegetation except the chaparro tree, which survives to afford a welcome shade in an almost treeless region.

It is a small tree, seldom growing to more than twenty feet in height, with a girth of about three feet, and it owes its protection from fire to the nature of its hard, thick bark. The bark lies on the trunk in loose layers, which do not readily conduct heat to the more delicate parts of the structure. It is a general idea among the natives that this tree grows only where gold is abundant in the soil below. That it is common in auriferous districts is indisputable, but there is no ground for supposing that it does not grow elsewhere.

Air Trapped Ten Miles Up.

The curiosity of the modern man of science knows no bounds. One of his latest exploits is trapping and bringing down to the ground with the aid of an automatic apparatus attached to a balloon specimens of the upper air from the height of almost ten miles. The apparatus and the experiment were of French invention and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris M. Cailletet reported the result of the analysis of the captured air. It simply showed that at the height of 51,000 feet above sea level the composition of the atmosphere is practically the same as at the surface of the earth, although its density, of course, is comparatively slight.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Progress in Mexico.

Chihuahua, that old Mexican city rendered memorable by the famous march across the plains of Doniphan's regiment more than fifty years ago, has completed an industrial college building at a cost of $50,000, and will commence the construction of an outfall sewer estimated at a cost of $100,000.

Professor C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth, who will accompany Peary in his coming expedition, will make a thorough study of the geology of Greenland.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

MESSAGE ON CURRENCY.

President McKinley Recommends a Monetary Commission.

IT SHOULD BE NON-PARTISAN.

He Wanted It to Investigate the Banking and Currency Laws and to Report Before November 1 Next—The Plea For a Currency Commission Granted by House and Refused by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—President McKinley sent the following message to Congress late in the afternoon of the day that the two houses adjourned.

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits Executive action.

Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late National election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world.

The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the Government and the people.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of Congress.

The authors of the report recommend a commission "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work; whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same day it may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress. At all events, such a report cannot fail to be of value to the Executive branch of the Government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

Christian Endeavorers Mostly Women.

The Christian Endeavorers at San Francisco numbered 22,918. California furnished 12,694. There were two women delegates from outside the State for every man.

Foreign Demand For Our Engines.

Philadelphia manufacturers have just shipped six locomotives to South Africa, and are building thirty others for Japan.

Immigration's Great Decrease.

There is a decrease of 100,000 in the number of immigrants arriving on these shores during the past eleven months.

Silver in the Bank of France.

The Bank of France contains in its vaults over $225,000,000 in silver which has been withdrawn from circulation.

Texas Watermelon Crop.

Texas expects to produce 40,000,000 watermelons this year, together with 30,000,000 canteloupes.

Chinese National Burying Ground.

The Chinese have selected Philadelphia for their national burying ground.

Minor Mention.

The North Dakota wheat crop is endangered by heavy rains.

The first wheat ever sent from California to Brazil will leave San Francisco soon in two big ships.

Writers in some of the London papers discuss the chances of a war with the United States.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath has not lost the habit of putting a circle around his periods, which he learned as a newspaper man. His signature never appears without this mark after it.

When the late Senator Harris first became a member of Congress, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings and General Sam Houston were members of one or the other house.

Public opinion in Paris having compelled the Park Department to withdraw a concession for a bicycle track in the Bois de Boulogne made to the Prince de Sagan, as soon as the Prince began to cut down trees, the courts have refused the Prince damages for the loss of the concession.

STEAMER'S DECK BLOWN UP.

Fatal Explosion on Board the Nutmeg State at Bridgeport.

An explosion occurred on the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport line while she was lying at her dock at the foot of South avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., a few minutes before 7 o'clock p. m. Three men were killed and nine injured seriously, while several persons received minor injuries. The dead and injured all belong to New York, and were employed as deckhands. The cause of the explosion is not known definitely.

The dead are Timothy Reardon, Patrick Moran and Jerry O'Connell. Reardon died on the operating table at the Emergency Hospital while the doctors were preparing to dress his wounds. Patrick Moran was taken out of the wreck of the forecastle with his neck broken, and Jerry O'Connell, who had both legs fractured and was injured internally, died a few minutes after he had been removed to the General Hospital.

The injured are Michael Reardon, Patrick Giennon, Michael McGarvey, Edward Lynch, John Hartnet, John Carroll, Michael Sullivan, and Patrick Kiley. All the injured except the last two are at the General Hospital. They are burned and bruised, and some are injured internally.

At the time of the explosion the men were all seated at a table eating supper, which had been served forward on the main deck, directly over the forecastle, where the bunks in which the men slept were situated. There were a dozen men at the table. A terrific explosion came and none of the men seated at the table can tell what occurred.

The complete wreck of the bow of the boat tells the story. The main deck, above which the explosion took place, is torn in pieces and the timbers badly shattered and reduced to splinters. The timbers and siding on both sides of the boat were blown out completely, leaving it wide open. The force of the explosion shattered only the deck immediately above the hold, where the men slept. The upper deck was not injured. Some of the men at the table were thrown into the water through the big holes made in the side of the bow of the boat.

LIKE A WESTERN CYCLONE.

A Violent Storm Does Immense Damage in New York and Vicinity.

A violent storm struck New York City. It was accompanied by a high wind, hail, lightning, and deafening thunder. Much damage and discomfort were reported from all sides.

Hundreds of buildings in and around New York were struck by lightning during the great storm and thousands of dollars' worth of damage was inflicted by lightning, flood and wind.

It seems marvelous that human life was spared. The entire side of a cottage was torn away at Far Rockaway, yet no one of the occupants was so much as singed.

Viewing the reports from towns and villages all around New York City, especially in New Jersey, it is safe to say that this part of the country was never before swept by a storm in which the effects of lightning were so startling and widespread.

From all sections of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania comes stories of the storm's awful work. Buildings were fired by lightning and houses blown down by the wind.

MUST WEAR UNION SHOES.

Order to Chicago Trades Unionists For Labor Day Parade.

Every man who marches in the Labor Day parade at Chicago, Ill., must wear union made shoes, with the union label imprint on the soles. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march, and any man found guilty of wearing non-union shoes will be dealt with accordingly.

The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on suggestion of William Jones, of the Boot and Shoe Union of America. Mr. Jones demanded that the Boot and Shoemakers' Union label be given the same preference as the printers', cigar makers', coopers' and horseshoers' copyrighted devices. He argued that the labor leaders had decided that no horses shall be ridden in the parade which are not shod with union made horseshoes, bearing the journeyman horseshoers' label, and, following the same line, he declared that the men must also be union shod.

Silver in Our Dollar Worth 45.92 Cents.

Commercial bar silver was quoted by bullion dealers in New York City at 59¼ cents an ounce, and Government assay bars at 59⅝. This made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth but 45.92 cents. The lowest record price for commercial bars in that market was made on March 3, 1894, when sales were certainly made at 59 and possibly by some dealers at 58⅜.

Sunk With 120 Lives.

A dispatch from Singapore, India, says that the Chinese steamer Srihongann, bound from Singapore for Malacca with 190 passengers, was wrecked in a storm off Malacca on June 19. One hundred and twenty persons, including the Captain of the steamer, were drowned. The remainder of the ship's company was rescued by a passing steamer.

Many Lynchings.

At Griffin, Ga., a colored prisoner on his way to Atlanta for safe keeping was taken from the train by a mob and hanged to a tree. At Madisonville, Ky., a worthless character, Ephraim Brinkley, was hanged by a mob "on general principles." At Riverton, Ala., a colored assaulter, was hanged.

Double Murder by Burglars.

News was received of a double murder by masked burglars in the hamlet of Daniels Farm, several miles in the country north of Bridgeport, Conn. The victims are Marcus Nichols and his sister Mary Nichols. The man was killed instantly, but the sister lived long enough to tell the story.

Postmistress $1500 Short.

Mrs. Anna Duval, Postmistress at Fort Russell, Wyoming, was found to be $1500 short in her accounts with the Postoffice Department. Her twenty-year-old daughter Elsie is charged with having embezzled the money and a warrant for her arrest has been issued.

Convicts on Roads.

Warden Sage, of Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison, put twenty-five convicts to work on road improvements as an experiment If it proves a success more will be employed.

DINGLEY TARIFF A LAW.

Fifty-Fifth Congress Adjourned After Passing It.

PRESIDENT APPROVES AT ONCE.

Conference Report Agreed to in the Senate by Ten Majority and the Measure Was Then Rushed to the White House—The Vote Was 40 to 30—House Bill to Appoint a Monetary Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress called by President McKinley within ten minutes after he had been inaugurated was adjourned without date at 9 p. m. Saturday night after passing the Dingley Tariff bill. At 3.07 p. m. the United States Senate passed the bill. At 3.10 Vice-President Hobart attested its passage by the Senate with his signature. Speaker Reed at 3.25 performed the same service on behalf of the House. A messenger in waiting conveyed the documont to the White House. At 4.04 p. m., fifty-seven minutes after the Senate had passed the bill, President McKinley signed it, making it a law.

Pursuant to the agreement entered into, the Senate, at three o'clock p. m., voted on the adoption of the report of the conference on the Tariff bill. The report was adopted by a vote of 40 to 30. The affirmative vote was cast by thirty-seven Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one Silver Republican (Jones, of Nevada) and one Populist (Stewart). The negative vote was cast by twenty-eight Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner). These pairs were announced, the first for and the last against the bill: Chandler with Cannon, Cullom with Gray, Wolcott with George, Hanna with Rawlins, Wellington with McLaurin, Mantle with Kenney, Wilson with Heitfield. These Senators were present and did not vote: Messrs. Allen, Butler and Teller. Two Senators, Messrs. Kyle and Pettigrew, were absent and not paired. The Senate then took a recess and at 8.45 p. m. reassembled for a brief concluding session. Messrs. Allison and Turpie were appointed to wait upon the President. Resolutions of thanks to President pro tem. Frye were adopted. The President's message recommending a currency commission was received, and was, on motion of Mr. Cullum referred to the Finance Committee. The House bill for an international monetary commission was referred to the Finance Committee. This closed the work. There was a momentary lull, and then the Vice-President announced: "Senators, it only remains for me, under the resolution of the Senate, to announce that the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is at an end, and that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

The throngs which crowded the Senate galleries when the vote on the Tariff bill was taken flocked over to the House side as the Speaker called the House to order. Major Pruden announced a message from the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Senate immediately afterward announced the adoption of the conference report on the Tariff bill. The bill was carried to the Speaker's rostrum and laid on his desk. Mr. Reed immediately affixed his signature. The Speaker then laid before the House the special message of the President, recommending the appointmeut of a currency commission. After its reading an hour's debate ensued. Then a vote was taken on the Stone resolution (which embraced the recommendations made by the President) creating a currency commission. The resolution was adopted by 124 to 99, a strict party vote. After the currency resolution was out of the way Speaker Reed announced his committees and the House adjourned.

The President signed the Tariff bill in the White House at 4.04 p. m. A few minutes before that time Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representative Hager, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. Mr. Hager held the Tariff bill closely in his hand. They were admitted immediately into the presence of Mr. McKinley, who was sitting at the long Cabinet table with Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna on one side and Postmaster-General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. Mr. Porter, the President's Private Secretary, turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged might be used, but Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a mother-of-pearl-handled pen, dainty enough for a woman's use, and requested that it be used. Dipping it deep into the ink-well, the President steadily appended his signature, asked the date and wrote "July 24th, approved," and the bill was an act. The President rose and congratulated Mr. Dingley on the successful ending of his long task, and the members of the Cabinet did likewise.

Greatest Bicycling City.

London is not only the largest city in the world, but it is the greatest bicycling city. An approximate estimate of the number of wheels in London is 1,000,000, of which 20,000 are tandems. The popularity of the cycle may also be judged from the fact that at a recent bicycle meet at London the Countess of Warwick presented the prizes, assisted by the Lord Mayor and Lord Mayoress.

Silver Dollars Coined.

A statement prepared at the mint bureau shows the number of silver dollars coined at the United States mints during the last fiscal year was 21,203,701 on which the seigniorage, or profits to the Government, amounted to $6,336,104. The profits have been turned into the treasury from time to time as the coinage progressed.

Powderly Not Confirmed.

The Senate failed to confirm the nominations of Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration, and Thomas Fitchie, of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

German Hailstones.

South Germany reports the greatest weather freak of July, a hail storm which killed thirteen persons, wounding many others and killed thousands of cattle.

Nebraska Prosperous.

In the six months ending July 1 $28,000,000 of mortgage indebtedness was paid off in Nebraska to the mortgage and loan companies.

KLONDYKE GOLD CRAZE.

Country Fabulously Rich With the Yellow Metal.

THE '49 EXCITEMENT OUTDONE.

Commander Tuttle, of the United States Revenue Cutter Bear, Tells of the Scenes at St. Michael's—Deckhand Had $150,000—Made It All in Seven Months—Gold Enough to Turn One's Mind.

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—The population of Alaska and the northwestern section of the Northwestern Territories will be multipled tenfold inside of the next six months. The exodus of excited gold hunters from all over the Pacific coast has begun, and trains, arriving twice daily from the south, bring hundreds of eager and anxious men, who would gladly pay the transportation companies double for berths on the three outgoing steamers.

One of the most significant utterances in corroboration of the stories of immense gold finds in the Northwest Territory is found in a letter received from Captain Francis Tuttle, commander of the United States revenue cutter Bear, who was at the time of writing at St. Michael's on the Yukon River. Captain Tuttle cannot, by those who know him, be accused of being a dreamer. It is the first communication sent down from the far north by a United States officer relative to the gold excitement. The letter was mailed July 1, and is graphic in its description.

Captain Tuttle says: "The days of '49 in California are a mere side show compared with the excitement in the Yukon country. Imagine my astonishment on reaching here yesterday to run across a man who, last September, was discharged as a deck hand from a steamer on Puget Sound. The fellow made his way into Alaska, worked seven months on the Klondyke and has now reached St. Michael's with $150,000 in gold. I could hardly believe my senses, but there was his gold, sure enough.

"As I write St. Michael's is full of miners awaiting an opportunity to get down to Puget Sound and to California. Nearly every other man of them has $50,000 worth of dust, and there is not a man here with less than $15,000. The latter are referred to as 'poor fellows' who have been hard hit with bad luck, and it seems to be real sympathy that the more fortunate ones show for these $15,000 fellows.

"The deck-hand, with his $150,000, had the largest amount of gold of any one in the crowd. The whole business is almost incredible, yet one must believe what he sees.

"It is enough to turn the mind of any person, and particularly when one learns with what comparative ease this gold is mined."

Captain Tuttle adds that he cannot afford to lay long in St. Michael's or his whole crew will become daft, and he continues:

"I almost feel as if I would like to go up the river myself, and I certainly would do so were I twenty years younger."

The thermometer at St. Michael's registered eighty-seven degrees at the time Captain Tuttle penned his letter.

At St. Michael's Captain Tuttle received instructions from the Government to assist in the transportation of reindeer from Siberia into the Yukon country.

F. G. H. Bowker, one of the returned Yukoners, who brings back nearly $40,000 in gold dust, the result of six months' work, is authority for the statement that on the American side of the international boundary placer fields have been found which even put those on the Klondyke into the shade.

TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR.

Thomas B. Turley Appointed to Succeed the Late Isham G. Harris.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, has appointed Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, United States Senator to succeed the late Senator Harris.

In the fall of 1896 Bourke Cockran went to Memphis and made a powerful speech in behalf of the gold standard to an audience of 7000 people. T. B. Turley replied to him, and his reply made his reputation. Mr. Turley was born in Memphis in 1845. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen and fought through the war as a private in the 154th Tennessee. He has never held an office. He is a lawyer.

SHOT BY A POSSE.

Daniels Attempted to Assault His Employer's Wife and Was Pursued For a Week.

"Jim" Daniels, a colored farm laborer, entered the room of Mrs. John Baker, the wife of his employer, near Goodwater, Ala., a week ago and attempted to assault her. The woman's screams brought her husband from an adjoining room and the miscreant fled. Baker organized a posse who searched with dogs for Daniels, chasing him forty miles. He was pursued so close by the dogs that he was forced to climb a tree. When the posse arrived he prayed from the top of the tree for mercy, but in response got twenty bullets from as many guns and fell to the ground dead.

Mystery of a Governess.

Selma Larsen, a young Swedish governess employed at Staatsburg, N. Y., started for New York City to visit a married sister. Miss Larsen was apparently in the best of health and spirits. En route she lost her reason, and at Fishkill she was taken from the train to a hospital. Her reason returned, but an illness, the cause of which is not publicly known, seized her, and she died within twenty-four hours.

Killed by Lightning in Her Own Home.

Mrs. Horace Noble, a prominent woman of Erie, Penn., was instantly killed at Gills Park, near Erie, by lightning. She was sitting in the parlor with some companions when the house was struck, killing her almost instantly. None of the others were hurt.

Mica Deposits in New Jersey.

What are said to be rich mica deposits have been discovered in New Jersey, and preparations have been made for mining the mineral on a large scale.

Minor Mention.

Queen Victoria is said to have twenty-five state carriages.

A pet cat bit the finger of a little boy in Jasper County, Missouri, and he died ten days later of blood poisoning.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Large numbers of men in the West are planning to go to the Klondike gold-mining region.

All employs in the big Burlington shops in St. Joseph, Mo., are working full hours, the first time for several years.

The edge makers in the Taylor factory at Campello, Mass., were ordered out. Reduction in wages caused the strike.

Leaders of the striking coal miners were not successful in their efforts to induce West Virginia diggers to join in the strike.

Foreign laborers are now taxed three cents a day in Pennsylvania. One-half of the tax is to go to school purposes, and the remainder to the county governments.

The Labor Exchange Colony, at Kepner, Penn., is in financial straits. It was founded by certain labor organizations some time ago, and is Socialistic in character.

The financial reports of the International Cigarmakers' Union show that the cost of the cigarmakers' strike at Detroit, Mich., which failed, after a long struggle, was $75,000 directly to the union.

Commissioner John T. McDonough, of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, has started to compile a wage table showing the amount of earnings and duration of employment of organized workmen.

Silas Hinkley, a son of the millionaire President of the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Electric Railroad Company, is heaving coal as a stoker in the employ of the company at $1.50 a day. He is a Harvard graduate, but took his present place voluntarily in order to learn the business thoroughly.

The effects of prison-made goods upon the general market are not generally recognized. It is related that the Michigan Federation of Labor will organize a movement against the shirts made in Jackson Prison at twenty-four cents a dozen, the same class of goods that outside factories cannot make for less than $1.20 a dozen.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, was called to task by the Master Builders' Association for rejecting the lowest bid on a city job and giving it to a contractor employing unionists. The gist of the Mayor's reply was that trade unionists are not necessarily more skilled, but the best of the skilled workmen are within the union, and employers who do best work generally employ them.

Borvil, Limited, an English firm, have secured for the entire season a commodious and well furnished detached house at Walton-on-the-Naze, where every one of the hundreds of factory hands and warehouse staff will be accommodated, in batches of thirty at a time, with a fortnight's free board and lodging, in addition to receiving a present of three weeks' wages.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The sister of Governor Black, of New York, has been appointed a postmistress in New Hampshire.

Professor Marsh, who holds the chair of paleontology at Yale, has drawn no salary for his services since 1866.

The Prince of Wales will be President of the Royal Commission having charge of the Paris Exposition in 1900.

The Pope is an old personal friend of Queen Victoria, and was introduced to her in Windsor fifty-three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at dinner at their residence on Carleton House Terrace, London.

Ir is tolerably evident that financial embarrassment did not drive the late Barney Barnato to suicide. His estate figures up about $25,000,000, after allowing for all shrinkages.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Francis read a paper on the necessity for the preservation of forests in this country at a banquet given to the National Convention of Nurserymen in St. Louis last week.

Apirini Turapa Ngata, a full-blooded Maori, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts and of Laws from Canterbury College, has been admitted to the bar at Auckland, being the first of his race to accomplish the feat.

Rear Admiral Matthews, who succeeds Rear Admiral Brown, while recognized as one of the most able seamen and executive officers in the United States service, has also the reputation of being probably the best informed gunnery expert in the navy.

Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States, was born in Valencia, Spain, on August 23, 1851. He entered Spain's diplomatic service March 4, 1869, he then being in his eighteenth year.

The only editor in this country who has ever received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University, is E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Godkin is an Irishman by birth, and has been in this country for many years connected with The Nation and Evening Post.

Frederick Edward White, the silver fusionist candidate for Governor of Iowa, is one of the most picturesque public men in that State. He is a native of Germany, and when he came to this country in 1857 he went at once to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he worked as a farm handeuntil the war broke out. He joined the army, but when he was mustered out in 1865 he returned to the same county, bought a farm and has since engaged in active farming.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Two new United States torpedo boats are to be built.

Gold prospectors have discovered a lake of oil in Alaska.

Official reports from India indicate that the severity of the famine has passed.

Missouri's fruit crop this year is estimated at $20,000,000, a very large yield.

Russia has more than 200,000 troops within two days' march of the Turkish frontier.

A monument in honor of Brigham Young and the Mormon pioneers was unveiled recently in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Robert Hubbard, of Bridgeport, Conn., while sleeping in a chair, fell forward down a long flight of steps and was killed.

Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is visiting Colorado with a view to getting 50,000 acres of land on which to plant a model colony.

More than 400 of the Indian boys and girls, pupils at the Carlisle school, are working during the summer on Pennsylvania farms.

Cincinnati hucksters have secured the repeal of an ordinance passed a few weeks ago prohibiting their outcry to the disturbance of the public.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of Waynesboro, Penn., will be celebrated on September 1 and 2. The town was named after General Anthony Wayne.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the first six months of this year was $57,940,450, against $63,959,550 for the corresponding period last year.

What the Heliograph Is.

The heliograph, which broadly translated means to "write at a distance by the agency of the sun," is a machine to utilize the sun's rays, as telegraphic instruments do the electric current for long-distance communication. No wires, however, or batteries are necessary, the transmission of the signals being accomplished by an instrument which may be used for either purpose. Roughly described, it consists of a highly-polished mirror, in front of which is a shutter, which is manipulated by a key somewhat similar to that used in telegraphing. The instrument is taken to some eminence, from which a clear and unobstructed view can be obtained. It is then focused so the rays of the sun strike directly on the shutter. When the key is depressed the shutter flies open and the rays shining on the brilliant reflector are flashed toward whichever point may have been settled on previously as the location of the second or receiving machine. Skilled manipulation of the key produces signals corresponding to telegraphic dots and dashes, which are so combined as to indicate letters and figures. The Morse alphabet was formerly employed for this purpose, but as its use was so common it was deemed advisable to arrange one not so easy to decipher. An observer stationed at an intermediate point between the two instruments could not see the flashes. It would be necessary for him to be on a level and direct line with the sending machine. Of course in rainy or murky weather it is out of the question to use such means of communication.

The heliograph has been largely adopted of late by the United States signal service, both in the war and weather departments, and it is recorded that United States surveyors have sent intelligent messages 100 miles under favorable conditions.

A Model of the Earth.

If the proposed mammoth geographical globe should be constructed for the Paris Exposition of 1900, according to present plans, it will be at least 150 meters in diameter. Upon its five interior floors it is to contain representations of all the countries of the world. The visitor will practically visit the whole earth in traversing the interior of this huge globe. He will be transported from one country to another by electric railways.

An Improved Life Buoy.

A British seaman has invented an improved life buoy and rescue signal detacher and piercer, in which the rescue signal is flexibly attached to the buoy, so that it can be lighted and thrown overboard with the buoy in a few seconds, thus avoiding the delay which is so often fatal.

Father Kenelmn Vaughan, an English Catholic priest, has been gathering money in Spain for the new Westminster Cathedral. In Biscay alone he has raised $4500.

Bicycle Prices Fall.

After several years of exorbitantly large profits the manufacturers of bicycles have been compelled to very largely reduce their prices. The public actually refused to longer pay $100 for a machine which can be built for one-quarter that amount.

A few makers saw this some time ago and put on the market cheaper machines at very greatly reduced prices which so cut into the business of the higher priced manufacturers that in pure self-defense they were compelled to bid good-bye to their old high prices.

Why should not the same thing occur with type-writing machines? They no doubt cost considerably less to produce than bicycles, and yet some of them are selling at the ridiculously high price of $100. It is fair to infer that a machine which sells at $50 costs close to $15 to manufacture.

If a few large department stores in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., would arrange for large quantities to be manufactured for them by some one outside of a Trust the prices would come down to reasonable figures as have those of bicycles.

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PURE BLOOD MEANS PERFECT HEALTH, and if you will use CASCARETS they will give you GOOD HEALTH and a PURE, CLEAN SKIN, free from pimples and blotches.

To TRY CASCARETS is to like them. For never before has there been produced in the history of the world so perfect and so harmless a BLOOD PURIFIER, LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR. To use them regularly for a little while means 262.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

Pure Blood and Perfect Health.

1897 COLUMBIAS $75 TO ALL ALIKE.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

HAVE MADE themselves the leading bicycles on account of their quality—not on account of their price .....

1896 COLUMBIAS,	$60
1897 HARTFORDS,	50
HARTFORDS Pattern 2,	45
HARTFORDS Pattern 1,	40
HARTFORDS Patterns 5 and 6,	30

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail from us for a 2-cent stamp.

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

DREYDOPPEL!

Only Genuine Borax Soap. Finest and Most Economical For All Purposes.

As a Hair Shampoo Worth Treble Its Cost

It is pure solid soap and borax; no Fat, Alkali, Naphtha, Resin or any doubtful ingredients in it. Many so-called borax soaps, offered as substitutes, are dangerous. DREYDOPPEL S: Full pound bars; Centennial, Paris and World's Fair Prize Medals on the wrapper. All sorts of stores sell it. Be sure you get

DREYDOPPEL-SOAP.

SUMMER Is the best time to CURE CATARRH Immediate relief from Cutler's Pocket Inhaler, $1.00; all druggists. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Props.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & Co., Camden, N. J.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

A lady from North Carolina says: "My sister has used

RIPANS TABULES

and speaks in the highest terms of them, and says they cannot be excelled in keeping the system well regulated. She was a sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion for several years."

"Well Done Outlives Death," Even Your Memory Will Shine if You Use

SAPOLIO

LONELY PLACE.

A Desert Isle with Ninety-four Inhabitants in the South Atlantic.

Anybody who feels an inclination to lead a really quiet life should emigrate to Tristan da Cunha, an island, or, to be quite accurate, three islands close together, in the South Atlantic, so far away from anywhere that really they are quite out of the world. The group was discovered and named by the Portuguese away back in the time when Portugal was something more than a name on the map, but now, of course, it belongs to England, having been appropriated by her, in 1816, one day when she didn't happen to be busy grabbing stray bits of land more valuable than this one. For awhile some soldiers were kept there because of a vague suspicion that Tristan da Cunha might be made the base of operations in the interest of St. Helena's terrible guest. After Napoleon's death the whole garrison departed except a corporal and two companions, who had a taste for solitude and asked to be left behind. Slowly the population grew, at first from wrecks and afterward in the ordinary way, and now there are 94 people on the island, divided into 16 families.

According to a recently published blue book, the colony is an abode of complete peace and moderate happiness. The people have no money and no private property. There are no doctors, lawyers or clergymen on the island, and yet health, safety and piety prevail, and such few needs as the soil does not provide are met by trafficking with an occasional whaler. Once a year an English warship visits the island, distributes a few newspapers and letters and goes away again.

The only serious calamity that ever overtook the islanders was when, during our Civil war, the Shenandoah landed 40 Federal prisoners there, and left them to be fed or starved, as the inhabitants saw fit. This sudden demand on their resources came near destroying both hosts and guests, but they managed to struggle through the difficulty. The islanders are good to shipwrecked mariners, and the only charge bro't against them is that they sell extremely tough poultry to captains calling there for fresh provisions and try to get as much cloth for old geese as for young ones. Peter Green, aged 88, governs the island, his claim to authority apparently being that nobody is 89. His only duty is to look wise, and he performs it conscientiously and well.—New York *Times*.

A Fish with a 16 to 1 Mouth.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A wonderful fish story comes from Port Tampa, Fla. It is about a 12-foot shark which was caught in the shallow water near the beach, a short distance from Port Tampa. His sharkship appeared to be sick and was an easy victim. The parties who captured the prize noticed that his stomach was considerably distended, while the lower portion of his body and tail were quite thin. These facts excited the curiosity of the fishermen, and they decided to dissect it. Upon opening his stomach a small pork barrel with one head knocked out was found. The mouth of the barrel was pointing upward toward the fish's throat, and was literally filled with dead fish, but they could not be digested, hence the shark was literally starved to death, yet he had a barrel of fish in his stomach.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Statistics of a Long Policeman.

Chicago Times-Herald.

John Dufficy is the longest policeman in Chicago. It would take only 782 of him, placed end to end, to reach a mile. A stack of twenty-six of him would reach to the eaves of the Monadnock building. A perpendicular line of two of him would make a festoon up one side of the patrol box, over the top and half way down the other side. One of him hangs a foot over the average bed. A ladder of two of him would reach to the ceiling of any drawing room in the city, and, standing on tip-toe, one of him could blow down the gas burner in most any chandelier. He stoops to enter the average door, and when he holds his arm out straight and says his wife is about so high, an average man can walk under the arm and not get a dent in his hat.

—You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Six Things a Boy Ought to Know.

That a quiet voice, courtesy and kind acts are essential to the part in the world of a gentleman as of a gentlewoman.

That roughness, blustering and even foolhardiness are not manliness. The most firm and courageous men have usually been the most gentle.

That muscular strength is not health.

That a brain crammed only with facts is not necessarily a wise one.

That the labor impossible to the boy of fourteen will be easy to the man of twenty.

The best capital for a boy is not money, but the love of work, simple tastes and a heart loyal to his friends and his God.

Kind of a Man He Was.

"Did he carry any life insurance?" they asked the widow.

"A little," she replied.

"Too bad you didn't take out a little fire insurance on him, too," they suggested.—Chicago *Evening Post*.

Sure.

"Is Slims a man to be depended upon?"

"Always. You can depend upon it that he will get the best of you if he can,"—Detroit *Free Press*.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.

4. Mecause it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. b13z.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON Borough School District for the year ending June, 1897.

EXPENDITURES:

Debt and interest paid	$ 111 35
Teachers' wages (7 months)	980 00
" " attending institute	35 00
Text books	59 50
Supplies—tablets, paper, ink, pens, pencils, etc	34 04
Fuel—coal and wood	67 12
Collector's fees	27 45
Treasurer's fees	26 98
Secretary's salary	12 00
Incidental expenses—putting in glass, buckets, brooms, repairing spouting, cleaning house, excavating cellar, printing auditors' report and teachers' report cards, etc	49 85
No. of scholars, male, 75; female, 74; total, 149. Average daily attendance, 111.	
Cost of each pupil per month	1 27

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6	$ 29 13	
" " " collector	481 25	
" " of appropriation	610 22	
" " of loan	100 00	
" " from special fund	69 19	
CR.		
By vouchers		1237 51
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		24 75
Balance Dr.		27 53
	1289 79	1289 79
Balance in Treasury	27 53	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6	27 50	
" " " collector	155 27	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund		69 19
" vouchers		111 35
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 23
	182 77	182 77

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	27 53	

LIABILITIES.

Debt of district		304 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	276 47	
	304 00	304 00
Actual debt of district		276 47

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of June, A. D., 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

Important.

It is to your interest to know that I have the most complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Straw Goods,

Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

Collar Sweat Pads. The best brown drill front sweat collar Pad only 25 cents.

Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
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We have received our new Spring and Summer DRY GOODS. A beautiful line now ready for your inspection.

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Fine Parlor, Hall and Dining Room Papers. I know we can please you with the beautiful patterns and low prices.

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Cassville, - - Penn'a.

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DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

Dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

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Set Rings, Plain Flat, Half-round, Engraved,

AND CHASED BAND RINGS,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, Children and Babies. A beutiful line of

SOLID SILVER TABLE WARE

in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

L. W. ZERBY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

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☞Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired at low prices.